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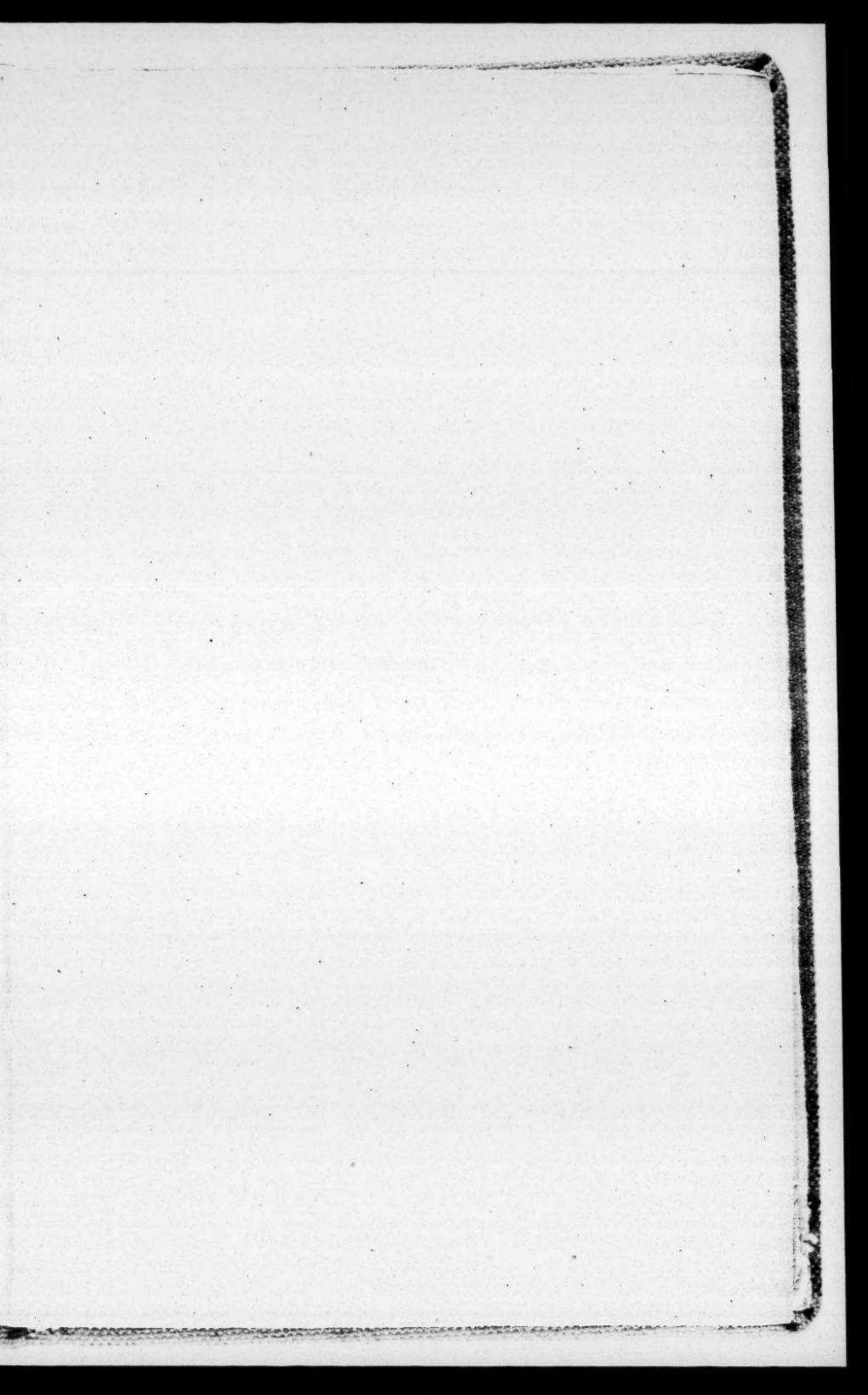
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LA GRAMMATICA

DI M. SCIPIO LENTVLO

Napolitano da lui in latina lingua Scritta,

& hora nella Italiana, & Inglese

tradotta da H. G.

AN ITALIAN GRAMMER

WRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCI-

pio Lentulo a Neapolitane: And tur-

ned into Englishe by Hen-

ry Granthan.



*Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier
for William Marton.*

1587.

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TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS
MYSTRES MARY AND MY-
SRES FRANCYS BERKELEY
daughters to the Right hono-
rable Henry Lord Berkeley.


 Doe weighe amonkest other your vertuous dispositions, the good inclinations you haue, and the great endeuours you use towardes th' attaining of the Italia tonge: And halthough mine ability doth not answer my good will to further you as I wylle, being the least able of many: yet seeing wherin I may be an helpe to your studies, to shorten your trauelles that otherwaies might be long: I thought good rather to doe some thing therin my selfe, thē you should wite th' opportunitie of some other, that (with art peraduenture) might euery waye be better able for the same then I am. And therfore meeting with an Italian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo a Neapolitane: I toke upon me after I had perused the same (to myne awayle) to turne it for your behoofe into English: as a very necessary booke (in my concept) for all suche as are studious of th' Italian tonge: for

A ij

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therein all the rules that may serue for the better vnderstandinge of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good order disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerte, is (in my iudgement) comparable unto it, Now suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe habit, I betake vnto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good wil I beare unto you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December
1574.

Yours wholy at commandement
Henry Granthan.





Of the Letters.

The letters whiche the Italians vse, are twenty.

*A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q,
R, S, T, V, Z.*

These are deuided in to vouelles, *A, E, I, O, V*:
& into consonantes, which are the rest.

Howbeit, *H* is no letter: but a signe of aspiration,
or drawing of the breathe.

But *V*, is sometimes a consonant: as in these
wordes. *Vénere*, Venus: *Verità*, Truthe: *Virtù*,
Vertue: *Vita*, Lyfe.

The like is *I*, for although the letter *G*, be added
to words, that with the latins do begin with
In or *Ia*, *Io* or *Ie*: as in *Giovanni*, Iohne: *Giusto*
Iust: *Giesù*, Iefus: *Giasone*, Iason: yet in pronoun-
cing of the latter voul the sounde is onely harde
And the first consonant by that means is in reason
conceiued.

Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables, and of syllables
are made wordes, and that of diuerse diuersly.

Vouelles may be put in the begynning, middest, and ende of a worde: as dothe appeare by this worde, *Amore, Loue.*

But cōsonantes are set, either in the begynning, or in the middest of a worde, and in th'ende very seldom, as hereafter is shewed.

Further many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *brēue* in bryefe: *Tēnebre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblio*, Forfeatfulnesse: *Obliquo*, Crooked: *Obligo*, Bonde or duty.

C before *R*, as in *Crudele*, Cruell: *Credo*, I beleeue: And before *L*, as in *Clamore*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renouned: *Inclinato* and *Inclinato*, Inclined: *Concludo* and *Conchundo*, I conclude: so *Conclusione* and not *Conchusione*, is rightly saide:

D before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

F before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or deceipte.

G before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, wyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a compagnion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Grato*, thankefull: *grāue*, graue. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorie: *Consiglio*, Counsaile.

P before *R*, as in *Prēgio*, the price: *Sēmpre*, always *Prudente*, Prudent: *Lepre*, a hare. And before *L*, as in

OF THE LETTERS.

as in *Contemclo*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

S before *B*, as in *Sbassamēto*, an imbasing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciāto*, put away: *Nasco*, I spring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdegno*, anger or disdain: *Sdrucito*, rypte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacēdato*, vnoccupied: *Sfodrāto*, drawne or vnsheathed (as a sworde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuer from deceipte. And before *L*, as in *Sleāle*, vnfathfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrāto* dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or wanne. And before *N*, as in *Sneruo*, to debilitate or make feeble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I doe vnknitte. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirite: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squalido*, fluttishe: *Squame*, the f kale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, studye.

T before *R*, as in *Tremo*, I tremble: *Tronco*, the stumpe or stem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillity or rest.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followeth another consonant in one selfe syllable.

Further, touching that whiche belongethe to the letters, it is very necessary to knowe, by what reason the letters consonantes are doubled in a worde: the whiche I will shewe by order of the

letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be committed to memory.

B, therfore is doubled in these wordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Debbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sabbia* gruell: *Scabbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, afyr tree: *Habbia*, he hathe, and also *Haggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayd *Rubare*, to steale: But *Labbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, drōke: maye either be written thus, or with a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerèbbono*, *Leggerèbbe* & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirèbbono*: that is, he shold loue, they should loue, he shold be worth, they should be worth: he shold reade, they shold reade: he shold heare, they should heare. Againe it is doubled in this worde *Obbietto*, whiche is also saide *Oggètto*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, which are compound with the preposition *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, wherwith the simple wordes do beginne, as *Abbàrbaglio*, that is, I doe dasell: *Abbraccio*, I do embrace: There is excluded *Abondo*, that is, I doe abounde: & *Abandono*, I doe forsake.

C is doubled in these wordes, whiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *excepto*, *Eccetto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccettione*. And in these wordes

wordes *Occhio*, an eye: *Ginoocchio*, a knee: which haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginoochi*: so *Finocchio*, *Fennell*, & *Finocchi*. But here I will note by the waye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildly in those wordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming swordes: *Fiocchi*, lockes of heare or wolle, the whiche hathe otherwise in the singular rember *Stocco*, & *Fiocco*. But this maner of pronunciation, who can teache by writing? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco a sache*, *Giaccio Ilye*, *Ghiaccio*, a frolte. Lykewise in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as we saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accolgo*, I doe welcome: *Accenzo*, I doe nōp. *Accoppio*, I doe cople. Lastly in verbes beginning with *RA*, as *Raccomandare*, to repaire: *Racommandare*, to recominende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Cadde*, which is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and thirde person singular, of the verbe *Cado* or *Caggio*, I fall: and in *Caddero*, which is of the plurall nomber. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as are *Addico*, I bring forthe: *Addormo*, I fall on sleepe: *Addolcisca*, I do sweeten: So likewyse in the verbe *Raddolcire*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Traduco*, but that is not allowed of with some.

Also, *F* is doubled in these wordes *Offesa*, *Officio*, *Beffe*, *Affanno*, and very many such like. Like-

wise in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound with the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Diffinisco*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B*, being chaunged into *F*, in this wyse, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offuso*.

Besides, *G* is wont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meeet together in a diphthonge, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these wordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or wyse, which haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last worde *Sagge*, and such like, is of very many wrongfully placed betweene *G* & *E*, to th'ende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: where they are to saye *Sagge*, wise, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrarywyse when *I* and *O*, doe make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Primlegio*, *Règio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: we doe saye also *Dionigio* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrogio* & *Ambroso*. Neither is double *G*, written in those words, that do ende two waves in *I*. as are *Parisi* & *Parigi*, *Parrys*, *Tùnisi* and *Tùnigi*, *Lùsi* and *Lùgi*, *Malagisi* and *Malagini*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grex*, from whence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poeticall: from *Lex*, *Lègge*:

But

But from *Fex*, is made *Feccia*, because the latine hath in the genitiv singular *Fecis*. And from *Rev.* is made *Re*, aswell in the singular as in the plurall nomber, although Poetes may say sometimes in the plural *Regi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Leggo*, *Correggo*, *Veggo*, & also *Veggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, such as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggringo*, *Aggnaglio*, & *Aggiornarsi*.

There followeth *L*, whiche is founde double in these wordes, *Bello*, *Castello*, *Fratello*, *Fallo*, *Caualllo*, *Metallo*, and many suchelike. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicative mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, when in th'ende there is added an article, as *Anollo Vaillo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Allargo*, *Allento*, *Alloggio*, *Alletto*, *Allento*, The selfe same is donne in verbes wherevnto there is set before *R*, as is *Rallento*, *Rallegro*, *Rallumo*. Also I will not omit how in prose the most parte doe vse to write, *Dello*, *Allo*, *Dallo*, *Delli*, *Alli*, *Dalli Della*, *Alla*, *Dalla*, *Delle*, *Alle*, and *Dalle*: for *De ls*, *Alo*, *Dalo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do write. But *Alli*, *Dalli*, & such like, I wolde not vse, although very many doe allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these wordes. *Damma*, *Epigranna*, *Fiamma*, *Gemma*,

Gierusalemme, *Boème*. Also it is doubled when *M* is put to a verbe in thende: as *Emmi*, it is to me: *Damm*, giue me: *Fammi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall nomber, of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode: As *Amàmmo*, we haue loued: *Valemmo*, we haue bene worthe: *Leggèmmo*, we haue redde: *Vdimmo*, we haue harde: *Fummo*, we haue ben. Also in verbes compounide with the preposition *AD*, as *Am-maestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisce*, I do Admonishe: *Ammirro*, I maruiale. We saye *Rammentare*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these noumes: *Donna*, *Madonna*, *Sonna*, *Anno*, *Affanno*, *Iuganno*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these wordes which are deriued from the latin noumes, wherein *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus Sónno*, *Columna Colónna*, *Dannum Danno*, *Scannum Scànnno*, *Autumnus Autonno*, & suche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presentense, of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: wherefore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hanno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Danno*, they giue. There is excepted *So I am*, which hath *Sónno* (They are) with a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameràmmo*, they shall

shal loue, *Valeriamo*, they shalbe worth : *Leggeranno*, & *Vairanno*. Lykewyé these preterperfectenses in the singular noimber shalbe writte with double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come : *Venne* he hath come : *Tenni*, I haue hilde : *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vennero*, they haue come : *Tenero*, they haue hilde . Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Annottarsi*. To waxe night: *Annidarsi*. to be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydings: *Annuntiare*, to Adnul. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde with the preposition *In*, as *Inmouare*, & *Innamorarsi*.

Now followeth *P*, which is doubled in these wordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Una coppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, howbeit Poetes doe write *Dopo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Rupero*, they haue broken, *Seppi*, I haue knowne: *Seppe*. he hath knowne: *Seperro*, they haue knowne. So *Sappia* I may knowe: *Sappiamo*, we may knowe: *Sappiate*, you may knowe, *Sappiano*, they maye knowe. Againe it is doubled in certaine noues proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egesippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodamia*, *Gioseppe*. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appare*. And in thele that are compounde with *RA*, as *Rapporto*, I report: *Rappello*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pongo, I laye against.

Neither wil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*, for al-though it be not doubled in any worde, neuer-thelesse in these wordes *Acqua*, water, *Acque* wa-ters: *Giacqui*, I haue layde: *Giacque*, he hath layde: *Giacquero*, they haue laide: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronoun-cing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* were dou-ble. The same doth happen of these verbes *Noc-qui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurte: *Nocquero*, they haue hurte: *Nacqui*, I haue bene borne: *Nac-que*, he hath bene borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquisto*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as *mi acqueto*, I do quiet me.

R is founde diuersly doubled in wordes: as first in verbes whose thirde personies singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode doe ende in *R*, such as are *Soccorre*, he doth succour, *Abborre*, he doth abhorre: *Corre*, he runneth. There is excepted *More*, he dieth. It is furth-ermore doubled in verbes, out of whose middest, for elegancy of speache, there is taken awaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, which did go before the letter *R*, and an other *R* added in their place: wherepon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Cogliero Corro*, I shall gather: *Cogliere*, *Corre*,

to

OF THE LETTERS.

15

to gather: *Venerei, Verrei*, I should come: It is also doubled in these wordes, *Carro*, a carre: *Tirre*, a tower: *Terra*, *Arra*, *Orrindo*, which are noumes: and in verbes, as *Narro*, I shewe: *Attirro*, I cast to the ground: *Serro*; *Ishutte*: *Affirro*, I grype or holdefast: *Sotterro*, I put in to the grounde. Lastly in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Arrestarsi*, to be arrested: *Arrichio*, I doe hazarde: *Arriuo*, I doe arriuue: *Arricchire*, to enryche: *Arrostisco*, I do roste.

S is also doubled, for we saye *Cassa*, a cheft: *Ossو*, a bone: *Fosso*, a dytche. There are also verbes, as *Posso*, I can: *Arrossisco*, I blushe. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes which are takē from the latine wordes, hauing the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sasso*, a stome: of *Luxuria*, *Lussuria*, lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fito*, fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Dixe*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haueliued: of *Rexi*, *Ressi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tesso*, I do weaue. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipse*, we maye saye *Eſſo*. he: for *Gypsum*, *Gesso*, plaifter: for *script*, *Scriſſe*, he hath written. But *P*, is reteined in these noumes proper *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capſa* the proper name of a citye. And I ſhall note by the way, how *P* is taken awaye, when it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Salmo* for *Psalmus*.. Further, it is doubled in wordes that come from the latine, hauing *B* before *S*, as

Affoluto from *Absolutus* absolute: *Asserto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent *Affemio* from *abstemius*, that abstaineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *absynthium*, wormewood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optatiue mode, singular noimber: as *Amassi*, I did loue, or thou dideſt loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in lyke sorte in th' other coniugations. And also when it is of the plurall noimber, in a middle syllable: as *Amassimo*, wee did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykewise in the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugation: as *Percosſi*, I haue ſtryken: *Percosſe*, he hath ſtryken: *Percosſero*, they haue ſtryken. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Aſſagio*, I do affaye: *Aſſalto*, I do affaulte: *Aſſicuro*, I do affuer: *Aſſegno*, I do affygne: *Aſſordo*, I make deafe: *Aſſomiglio*, I do reſemble. We ſaye *Raffūmo*, I take againe: & *Raffetto*, I do ſet or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is founde also doubled in these wordes which come from the latin, hauing *B*, *C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusus* we ſaye *Ottuso*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottengo*, I doe obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *dotus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battēſimo* baptisme: for *septem* ſette ſeuuen: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Howbeit Petrarke hath written

written *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking awaye: Whereby he woulde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, swyftly: It is doubled againe in these diminutives *Poucreito*, a little poore wretche: *Libretto*, a little booke *Fanciulletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little wood. And to conclude in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Attristro*, I make sorrowfull: *Atterro*, I cast to the grounde, &c.

V is doubled in these verbes *Auuentarsi*, to be cast. *Auvertire*, to aduertyse or admonishe. *Auincinarsi*, to Approche. *Auuedersi*, to be adwares. *Auutarsi*, to make avow. *Auualersi*, to vse any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithstanding, *Auenire*, and not *Auuenire*, is to be written as many will haue it: For because *Auuenire*, is not derived from the verbe *Aduemo*, but from the verbe *Euenit*, to happen or come to passe: the which signification doth aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further touching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*, wee ought not to be ignorant, how they are in no vse with the Italiās, for that they are not nōbred amōgst the other letters. For in steade of *Y* they vse *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vse *S*: as we haue shewed before, either doubled in the middest of a worde, or sometymes single in the middest of a worde, and alwayes single in the beginning. And therfore in what belongeth to the beginning, we saye *Senocrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofonte* for *Xenophon*:

and *Serje* for *Xerxes*.

Lastly the letter *Z*, which is last of all the letters, that the Italians doe vse, is doubled when it is placed betwene two vouelles : as in *Beliezza*, *Dolcezza*, *Gentilezza*. But when any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single : as in *Spèranza*, *partenza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this worde *Mèzo*, although it be betwene two vouelles : Notwithstanding Petrarke hath donne otherwayes, being brought therunto for necessities sake in th'endes of his verses, for the keping of his rysine. For when we pronounce *Mèzo*, it appereth plainly (who that obserueth the Italian pronunciation) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Anezzo*, accustomed, and suchelike. And because sometymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a worde, but also diuerse: and not only doubled, but are founde also tripled : therfore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therfore is first to be considred, how that the Italian speache doth not suffer two like consonantes to be put before wordes. For if any shoulde thus write, *Ssoperbo*, *Vuenere*, he shoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that two diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many wordes, as maye be seene in *Spèro*, *Stiùdo*, *Scàrico*, *Prezzo*. yet, and somtymes three also are founde before in Italian wordes.

wordes: as in *Stràda, Stràle, Stratagèma, Stràno, Stringo, Strètto, Sprèzzo, Splendore, Splendido, Scri-uo*. Further, there cannot be put three diuerse consonantes in the middest of a worde, and therfore wee saye not, *Conſante, Transfòrmò, Transmìto, Obſtacolo, Sobſtegno, Postpòſto*: But *Conſante, Trasfòrmò, Trasmìto, Obſtacolo, Sobſtegno, Postpòſto*: There are excepted, *Meftro, Sempre, Sepolcro, Tempro, Abbrèuio, Accresco, Attrauerso*.

Moreouer, *H* thorough vſe of a knowne aspiration ought not to remaine vnknouen: and how that of the most Italian writers it is put almost into all thoſe wordes, that wee receiue from the latines, and in the which the latines them ſelues doe vſe an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Hu-mano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But ſince in our age the cauſe is taken awaye, why the vſe of a knowne aspiration is ſought for, ſurely me thinketh th'effeſte ought to ceaſe: that is, that *H* be no more put into Italian wordes (as wee doe pronounce very fewe of them) for a ſigne of a more grecle ſpirite. And notwithstanding that the vſe of this aspiration ſeemeth to me, to be coupled to fewe wordes, yet ſurely it is chieflye to be retained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the foulenneſſe, that this diptongue *VO*, (being placed as it were in the heade) ſeemeth to bringe vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho, Ihaue*: and that for a diſſerenceto be
wordes:

and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betwene *H*,
had betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling,
(he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the
Dative case. Lastly, to th'ende it maye be preser-
ued in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the
which assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse
spirit, whereby these syllables do differ from them
which haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For what the diffe-
rence is, whether way thou shalt pronounce: they
rightly knowe, that haue the Italian manner of
pronouncing.

Touching that which doth belongeto the vous-
elles, it is to be knowne howe they do cleave to-
gether in diphthonges: which are *AV*: as *Aura*,
Laura, *Mauro*.

EV, as *Euro*, th'east winde: *Scieu*ro, deuided or
seperated:

IE, as *Viene*, he commeth: *Briene*, Brief: *Tiene*, he
holdeth: *Ieri*, yesterday: *Pieno* full: *Fieno* heye.

IA, as *Cianciare*, to bable: *Ciance*, bablings or
trifles: *Bianco*, white: *Caccia*, hunting.

IO, as *Fiore*, a flower: *Sciocco*, foolishe: *Sciolgo*,
loose: *Scioperato*, vnoccupied.

IV, as *Ciurma*, a company: *Schiuma*, froth or
skume: *Piu*, more: *Giù*, downe.

IVO, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Gioco*, playe or
sperte.

VO, as *Huomo*, a man: *Vopo*, neede: *Vovo*, an egg
Buono, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

V I, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased: *Acquisti*, I gett: *Quinto*, fiue.

V E, as *Piacque*, It hath pleased: *Acque*, waters: *Adunque*, Then or therfore, *Lingue*, tonges,

V A, as *Acqua*, water: *Lingua*, a toungue: *Guadagn*, no, gaine.

A I, as *Fai*, thou makest: *Stai*, thou standest: *A-mai*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thou shalt make.

V A I, as *Guai*, woes or forowes.

I E I, as *Miei*, myne.

E I, as *Lei*, shee: *Coftei*, this woman: *Sei*, be thou

V O I, as *T uoi*, thyne: *S uoi*, theyrs: *B uoi*, oxen: *V uoi*, wilt thou.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *T uo*, *S uo*, *Io*, *Lei*, *Lui*, *Noi*, *Vo*, *T uoi*, *S uoi*, *Miei*, *V uoi*, *B uoi*, for the most part be of one sillable, aswell in prose as in verse, yet towching verse, they are alwayes in th'ende two sillables.

Neither will I omitt how farre the pronounciation of voulles, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darcly and somtymes more clearly. And most darcly in these wordes, *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore*, and such like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this worde *Erba*: and *O*, in this worde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, can not be shewed by writing: wherefore it is to be learned of him, that hath th'Italian toungue.

V I 3 **T**H' Italian speache hath certaine articles which

are set before noumes improper: whereof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that aswell in the singular: as in the plural number, as hereafter appeareth.

Arti- cles.	Masculine	Singular number.	Il, lo: the, him, it.
		Plurall number.	i, li, gli: the, them.
	Feminine	Sing. nom.	La: the, her, it.
		Plur. nom.	Le: the, them.

It lacketh cases: wherin as it is like vnto the Hebrue tongue, so is it vnlke, either to the Greke, or Latine tonges. Wherfore in varying of the articles, by sundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *De* for the genitue: *A* for the datiu, & *Da* for the ablative. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of the case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue & accusatiue, Articles are also vsed: as hereafter it may appeare.

Arti- cles.	Ma- scu- line.	Singular number.	Nominatiue: Il, lo: the, it.
			Genitive: Del, dello: of the him, it.
			Dative: Al, allo: to the, him, it.
			Accusatiue: il, lo: him, it.
			Vocatiue: o, o,
			Ablatiue, Dal, dallo: from the, him, it.

Mal.

Masculi-

nus.

Arti-

cles.

Femi-

nine.

Articles
owned to
other pre-
positions.

Nomi.*i, li, gli*: the.
 Geni.*de i, de' della, degli*: of the, the.
 Dati.*a i, a', alli, à gli*: to the, the
 Plur. Accu.*i, li, gli*: the, them.
 nomb. Voca.*o, o*.
 Abla.*da i, da', dalli, dagli*: from the,
 them.

Nomin.*la*: the, it.
 Geni.*della, or de la*: of the, her, it.
 Dati.*àlla, or à la*: to the, her, it.
 Sing. Accu.*la*: the, her, it.
 nomb. Voca.*o: o*.
 Ab.*dalla, or da la*: from the, her, it.

Nomi.*le*: the.
 Geni.*delle, or de le*: of the, them.
 Dati.*àlle, or à le*: to the, them.
 Plur. Accu.*le*: the, them.
 nomb. Voca.*o: o*.
 Ab.*dalle, or da le*: from the, them.

Nello, Nel: in the, it.
Nelli, Ne gli, Ne i, Ne': in the.
 Ne, in *Nella*: in the, it.
Nelle: in the.

Per, *Per lo, Pel, Pello*: for by, or through
 for, the, it.
 by, or *Per li, Per gli: Pelli, Pèr i, Pe i, Pe*, for
 tho- by, or through the.
 rough *Per la* *Per le*: for, by, or through the, it

TH' ARTICLES.

Con:with	{	Con lo, Col, Collo: with the, with it,	
		Con li, Con gli, Colli, Co i, Co:	
Con:with	{	with the.	
		Con la, Colla}	with the.
		Con le, Colle}	

Of the yse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes common: I say almost, bycause sometimes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

L.O.

Th' article *lo*, is to go before wordes begynning with a vouel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apostrophe set in the place, after this forte: *l' Amore, l' Onore*, : And therefore they are pronounced as though they were written *Lamore, Lonore*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Italiens are accustomed to take awaye *I*, from those wordes which are compounde with this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostrophe to the vouell of th' article: thus, *Lo' imperatore* in the singular nomber: and *Gli' imperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I wold not haue the (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speache. Further, since an Apostrophe is a signe of a vouell missing to what ende is it set to the article, to whome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke doth

doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes depriued of their vouelles , then to the selfe vouelles . To conclude, those wordes *Imperatore* and *Imperatori* may seeme (as me thinketh vnjustly beheaded , in taking from them the letter *I* , from whence they do begyn.

And now to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before wordes that do begyn with two sundry consonants, whereof the first shalbe *S*: in this wise: *Lo Spirito, lo Stomaco, lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato, lo Strale* a shafte or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed , being ioyned with a preposition : as *Dello Spirito* , of the spirite : *Allo Spirito* , to the spirite : *Dallo Spirito* , from the spirite : *Per lo spirito* , for, by, or through the spirite: *Con lo Spirito* , with the spirite : *Nello Spirito* , in the spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this nouime *Il Quale*, & that in the beginning of a verse: wherfore we say, *lo Quale*.

IL.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before wordes that do begyn with a consonante: as *Il Re, il Principe, il Cielo, &c.*

And bothe *Lo* and *Il* , doe goe before verbes of the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' aforesaid order in the begynning of the letters: as *l' Amare, il dire, lo Scrinere.*

The which order is to be obserued with these masculine articles in the plurall nomber: for *I* , is set

before wordes beginning with a consonant: as
Principi, i Re, i Cieli.

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before wordes begynning with a vouell as *Li* or *gli Amori, li* or *gli Onori, li* or *gli Esercuti.*

Howbeit when the vouell shall be *I*, wherwith the worde following the article doth begin then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notwithstanding forgo his vouell in this sorte: *Gli Iniqui, Gli Impi, Gli Ingasti. &c.*

Li and *Gli*, are also placed before wordes, that doe begyn with two diuerse consonantes: whereof the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spiruti, Gli Strati, Gli Stenti* the tormētes: *Gli Scòmodi*, the discòmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne when they are ioyned to prepositions: for we saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *I*, for the most parte is taken away, and an Apostrophe set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti tuoi*: So is *A* also vsed for *A i*, *Da* for *Da i*, *Co* for *Co i*, *Ne* for *Ne i*, and *Pe* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth that this be donne with iudgemēt, the which (who that so can) is rather attained by reading of approved auctors, then by any arte.

Besides we say *Delli Spiruti*, and not *Dei Spiruti, A gli* or *Alli Spiruti*. But not *A i Spiruti, &c.*

Further, the preposition *Per*, will always require the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, without obseruing any rule of the letters, wherewith the wordes fol-

folowing do begyn: as *Per lo petto*, *Per gli fianchi*, And many times they say, *Pe' monti*, *Pe' pian*: in steade of those formes of speache that haue *Per li monti*, *Per li pian*: that is, by the mountaines, by the plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned with prepositions are none otherwaves vsed, then if they were without them: wherefore we saye, *Dell' Amore*, *De gli Amori*, *All' ingiusto*, *A gl' ingiusti*: & after the same manner, throughout all th' other cases, aswell of the singular, as of the plurall nomber.

L A.

Touching the feminine article, *La*, it is for the moste parte geuen to noumes common: as when we saye *La tavola*, *La bárca*, *La scuola*: and sometimes to noumes proper: as *Boccace* did in saying *La Belcolore*, *La Fiammetta*, &c.

Where it behoueth to note, how this article is set whole and perfect, before wordes that begin with a consonant: as next before it appeareth: and as often as it is set before wordes beginning with a vouell, it is depriued of the letter *A*, & an Apostrophe added in this wise, *l' Anima*, *l' Onestà*, *l' Amicitia*.

In like forte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall nomber to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen to noumes proper. So that we saye, *Le stelle*, *Le donne*, lykewise: *L'âme*, *L'amicitie*, *L'iniquità*, *L'impresa*.

The same order is to be obserued, when this article is coupled to prepositions: For we saye in the singular number: *Della stella*, *Alla stella*, *Dalla stell*i**, *Per la stella*, *Con la stella*, *Nella stella*, *Dell'anima*, *All'anima &c.* But in the plurall number. *Delle stelle*, *Alli stelle*, &c. *Dell'anime*, *All anime*: &c.

Of a Noume.

Euery Italian noune doth end in some vouell, as *Dio*, *Angelo*, *Cielo*, *Huomo*. and others almost innumerable..

But yet sometimes they doe forgo it, chieflye in wordes, where those letters that the latines doe call Liquides, *videlicet*, *L*, *N*, and *R*, doe precede the last vouell: as *Dèbil*, *Fel*, *Mel*, *Fèdel*, *Van*, *Pensier*, for *Dèbile*, *Fele*, *Mele*, *Fedele*, *Vàno*, *Pensiero*.

And this is vsually donne, when the worde following shall begyn with a consonant: as *Van desio*, *Pensier canuto*: that is, a vaine desire, a graue thought. Also *Fedel compagno*, *Mel dolce*: where no Apostrophe is added, bycause they doe not forgoe their vouelles for others following: and therefore we say *Gran cosa*, *Buòn Christiano*, *San Pàolo*: for *Granda Cosa*, *Buono Cristiano*, *Santo Paolo*: which last manner of speaches are much more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo*, a necke, *Apollo*, *Volo*, a flight, *Affanno* grieve, *Inganno* deceite, *Oscuro*, *Duro*, & *Chiaro*. For hardly we say *Col*, *Apol*, *Vol*, *Affan*, *Ingan*, *Oscur*,

Dur

Dur, Chiar: although Petrarke (and that very sel-dome) hath vsed these two last.

Neyther do these words *Animo, Abisso, Pegno, Sostegno*: and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th'Italian noues, doe vse to let slipp the last vouell, when the worde that followeth doth begin with a vouell, and for the vouell omitted to write an Apostrophe, thus: *Vestr'occhi, Molt' anni, &c.* Whervpon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noues adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do deprive many noues, not of theire vouelles onely, but of theire last syllables: or at least doe take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: wherupon it is, that they say sometimes, *Arma'* and *Amà* for *Animali*: *Lacciuò* for *Laccinoli*: *Canà* & *Canai* for *Canalli*: *Be'* and *Bei* for *Belli*: *Que'* and *Quai* for *Quelli*: *Ta'* and *Tài* for *Tali*: *Qua'* and *Quai* for *Quali*.

Howbeit this is nothing at all vsed, when the worde that followeth doeth begyn with a vouell: as the writinges of approued auctors in sundrye places beare witnesse.

Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singular nōber do end in.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>A, <i>Auèa, Pitàgora, Lucà, Andréa, Porsezza.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>E, <i>Cesare, Aristotile, Scipione, Platìne.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>I, <i>Giouann, Luigi, Dionigi.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>O, <i>Alessandro, Pietro, Paolo.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>V, <i>Giesù, Artù.</i></td></tr> </table>	A, <i>Auèa, Pitàgora, Lucà, Andréa, Porsezza.</i>	E, <i>Cesare, Aristotile, Scipione, Platìne.</i>	I, <i>Giouann, Luigi, Dionigi.</i>	O, <i>Alessandro, Pietro, Paolo.</i>	V, <i>Giesù, Artù.</i>
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V, <i>Giesù, Artù.</i>						

TH ARTICLES

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Proper names of Cities, the mascul. gender do ende in.

E, Lione.
I, Parigi, Brindisi, Ragùsi.
O, Milano, Como, Pesaro.
V, Corfu, Cefalù, Perù.

Proper names of families ending in.

A, Colonna, Carràfa, Gonzaga, Cossa
Austria, Aragona.
E, Dentice, Ponte, Este.
I, Medici, Grutti, Piccolomini, Venti,
Tornaginici, Doni, &c.
I, or O, Quirini & Quirino, Soderini
and Soderino, &c.
I, or E, Caualcanti or Caualcante,
O, Auclio, Tolèdo.

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one self manner and therfore it shall not be amyſte to shew you how they are vsed in speach: for we say *Pompeo Colonna*, Pompey Columna, *Maria Colonna*, Mary Columna. *I Colomnesi*: those of Columna.

We say further *Carlo d'Austria*: *Quel della casa d'Austria Ferrante, d'Aragonā*: *Quel d'Aragonā*: for *Aragonēsi* doth signifie those that are affected to that familie.

Touching the seconde sorte: we saye *Camillo Dentice, Diana, Dentice, il Dentice, I Dentici, le Dentici*. Againe *Andrea Ponte, or da Ponte*: *Caterina Ponte, il Ponte, or da casa Ponte, Quel, or Queda casa ponte*. Also *Ercole da Este*, *Caterina da Este*, *Quel da Este*.

The surnames of the thirde sort are thus vsed: for

we say: *Cosmo Medici*, or *Cosmo de' Medici*: *Lucrètia Medici* or *de' Medici*: *Il Medici*, *I Medici*:

So *Francesco Doni*, *Giovanna Doni*, *Il Doni*: likewise *Alessandro Piccolomini*, *Il Piccolomini*, *Portia Piccolomini*, *la Piccolomini*.

We say further *Pietro Quirini*, or *Quirino*: *Camilla de' Quirini*, or *Quirina*, but not *Camilla Quirini*: which is not in use. Againe it is rightly saide *il Quirino*, , but not *il Quirini*. But if any shall obiecte, why is it rightly saide? *il Medici*, *il Doni*: I answere, that the surnames of *Medici* and *Doni* haue none other termination that is in use. But the surname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men, and *Quirina* for the women. By this means we say *Antonia Quirina*, and not *Quirini*, but *de' Quirini*: where, notwithstanding we may say *Caterina Medici*, and not *Medica*.

Likewise the examples of the fiste sorte shalbe, *Guido Canalcante* or *Canalcanti*: *Il Canalcante*, *I Canalcanti*: *Giulia Canalcante*,

And touching those of the last sorte, we say *Alfonso, d'Avalo, Pietro di Toledo*.

{ *A, Sofista, Poeta, Profeta, Podesta, Pianeta.*

E, Onore, Amore, Colore, and Fante, which is of the fe. gēder, also *Signore*.

O, & E, Canaliēro with the *Poetes*, or *Canaliēre* (with those that write in prose) of the which sorte there are many other like noumes.

Noumes appellatiues of the masc. gēder and singular number doe ende in.

This noume *Pari* doth belonge to bothe genders: wherefore we say *I' Pari tuo*, *I' Pari vostri*, *Le pari tue*, *Le pari vostre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall nomber. For in the singular we saye *Tuo pari*, and *Tua pari*, that is thy like.

We say further, *in Pao di Calze*: *due paaia*, *tre paaia*, *quattro paaia*, &c, *Di poll:* by the which forme of speaches, it is apparante what difference there is betwene *Pari*, *Pao*, and *Paaia*: for *Pari* declareth similitude, *Pao* and *Paaia*, fellowship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these wordes *Pao*, *Pari*, and *Paaia*, doe belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte.

Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pao</i>	I seeme.
<i>Tu Pari</i>	Thou seemest.

Subiunctiue,

<i>Io Paaia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Paaia</i>	Thou seemest.
<i>Colui Paaia</i>	I seeme.

Noumes ad-
iectiues of the
singular nōber
and mas. gēder
do ende in.

O, Diuino, Bello, Vmāno, Fiero, Al-
tiero, Orrendo, Ornato, &c.
E, Celeste, Fedele, Dolce, Vmīle, &c.
which are also of the femin. gender.

Touching these noumes, when they are of the plurall nomber, they do ende all in *I*, as doe *Huo-*
mīm, Cielī, Angelī, &c. And that aswell when they
ende

ende in *O*, in the singular number : as when they
ende in *E*.

Notwithstanding such are excepted as in the
plurall nomber haue double terminations : that is
in *I*, and are of the masculine gender : and in *A*,
chaunging the masculine gēder in to the feminine
as here following doth appeare.

Noumes in the plurall nomber en- ding in. { *A*, *Dita, Labbra, & Labbia, Ginocchia,*
Braccia, Legna, Vestigia, Risa, &c.
I, *Diti Labbri, Ginocchi, Bracci, Legni,*
Vestigij, Risi.

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse with
such as write in prose.

And surely, noumes of the femi. gender doe not
ende after that maner: as it may hereafter appeare.

Proper names of women the singular nōber do ende in. { *A, Cornelia, Laura, Tullia, Lucretia,*
Maria, &c.
E, Beatrice, Rachèle, Berenice, Penelope, &c.
O, Glicerio, Calisto, Dido, Safo, Calippo, Ino, &c.

Proper names of Cities of the feminine gender ending in. { *A, Roma, Venetia, Padoua, Verona, Fiorenza, &c.*
E, Auignone, Cartagine, Atene.
I, Napoli, Costantinopoli.
O, Corinto, Sesto, Abido, Effeſo, Argos.

{ *A, Anima, Amicitia, Donna, Signora.*
E, Opinione, Lettione, Affettione.
O, Mano.

THE ARTICLES.

Noumes appellatives of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

A & E	A, Onefta, Arma, Loda
	Fròda, Frònda, àla.
V & E	E, Oneftate, Arme, Lode,
	Frode, Fronde, ale.
A & O	E, Virtùte, Seruitùte, Grùe
	V, Virtù, Seruitù, Grù,
A & O	A, Orecchia, Foglia, Cerchia
	Chioſtra, G'elſa,
O	O, Orecchio, Foglio, Cerchio
	Chioſtro, Gelſo.

But when they ende in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Orecchia*, and *Foglia* are often in use as are *Cerchio*, *Chioſtro*, and *Gelſo* : but the rest not so.

Noumes adiectives of the feminine gender and singular number ending in

A, BIANCA, BELLA, DIVINA, ORNATA, FIERA, &c.
E, FEDÈLE, CRUDELE, FORTE: the which are also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue *I*, in the plural number, as in the last place haue *E*, in the singular. But if in the singular they haue *A*, they shall haue *E* in the plurall. Where vpon it is, that thos that haue double terminations in the singular number haue them also double in the plural: as here following it maye appeare.

SING.

TH' ARTICLES.

33

Sing. nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A, Fontana \\ E, Fonte \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ \text{I, Fonti} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E, Fontane \\ \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ I, Fonti \end{array} \right.$
Sing. nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A, Arma \\ E, Arme \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ \text{I, armi} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E, arme \\ \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ I, armi \end{array} \right.$
Sing. nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V, Virtù \\ E, Virtùne \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ \text{I, Virtùni} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V, Virtù \\ \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ I, Virtùni \end{array} \right.$
Sing. nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A, Bontà \\ E, Bontate \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ \text{I, Bontati} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A, Bontà \\ \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ I, Bontati \end{array} \right.$
Sing. nom.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A, Orecchia \\ O, Orecchio \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ \text{I, Orecchi} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E, Orecchie \\ \text{Plu. nomb.} \\ I, Orecchi \end{array} \right.$

But *Mano*, thorough a certaine vse of speach, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular nōber) in *O*, as *Mano*: whervpon it followeth, that in the plural it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

Of the declining of Noumes.

Although th' Italian tonge (as wee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declension of noumes as are in the Latine, and Greeke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: which is suche, as doth de-

C ii

pende vpon prepositions, either by them selues
alone, or ioyned with th'articles.

The 1. Example with th'articles ioyned
to prepositions.

<i>Nomin singul.</i>	<i>L'Amico</i>	The frende
Genit.	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
Dat.	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
Accus.	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
Vocat.	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
Ablat.	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes.
Genit.	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
Dat.	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
Accus.	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
Vocat.	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
Ablat.	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frende

The vse of the 1. Example through all
the Cases and Numbers.

Nom. sing. *L'Amico* *venne*: A frende hath come.
Gen. *Mi ricordo dell' amico*: I do remember me
a frende.
Dat. *Compiaccio all' amico*: I please (or contente)
frende.
Accus. *Amo l' amico*: I loue a frende.
Vocat. *O amico vieni*: Oh frende come.
Ablat. *Mi parto dell' amico*: I departe from a frende

s a Nom. plu. *Gli amici* vennero: the frendes haue come.

Gen. *Mi ricordo de gli amici*: I do remember me of the frendes.

Dat. *Compiaccio à gli amici*: I please(or content)the frendes.

Accus. *Amo gli amici*: I loue the frendes.

Vocat. *O amici venite*: Oh frendes come.

Ablat. *Mi parto da gli amici* : I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example with prepositions onely

Nom. sing.	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
Genit.	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende

Dat.	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
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Accus.	<i>amico</i>	frende
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Vocat.	<i>amico</i>	frende
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Ablat.	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende
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Nom. plur.	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes.
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Genit.	<i>di amici</i>	offrendes
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Dati.	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
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Accus.	<i>amici</i>	frendes
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Vocat.	<i>amici</i>	frendes
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Ablat.	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.
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The vse of the 2. example through all the Cases.

Nom. singul. *Fù amico vero*. He was a true frende.

Genit. *Non è ufficio di amico*. It is not the office (or duty of a frende.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amico fidato.* I haue spoken ther
of to a trusty frende.

Acc. *Mai non visitai amico à me più caro di te.* I dyd
neuer visit a frende more deare to me then thou

Vocat. *Amico vieni.* Frende come.

Ablat. *Da amico, come sei tu, riceuo ogni cosa in buona
parte.* From a frende as thou art, I receiue euer
thing in good parte.

Nom. plu. *Furono amici veri.* They were true frēdes
Genit. *Non è ufficio di amici.* It is not the office (o
duty) of frendes.

Dat. *Io ne parlai ad amici fidati.* I haue spoken there
of to trusty frendes.

Accu. *Mai non visitai amici à me più cari di voi.* I dyd
neuer visite frendes more deare to me then yo

Vocat. *Amici venite.* Frendes come.

Ablat. *Da amici come sei voi, riceuo ogni cosa in buona
parte.* From frendes as you are, I receiue euer
thing in good parte.

The 3.example with the article *1 L.*

Nom. singul.	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
Genit.	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
Dat.	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
Accus.	<i>il maestro</i>	the maister
Vocat.	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
Ablat.	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maiste
Nom. plur.	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
Genit.	<i>De i maestri.</i>	of the maisters

Dat.	<i>á maëstri</i>	to the maisters
Accus.	<i>i maëstri</i>	the maisters
Vocat.	<i>ó maëstri</i>	ó maisters
Ablat.	<i>da i maëstri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4. example is of a Noume of the feminine gender, which taketh the article *LA*, depriued of the vouell.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>L'anima</i>	the soule
Genit.	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the soule
Dat.	<i>all'anima</i>	to the soule
Accus.	<i>l'anima</i>	the soule
Vocat.	<i>ó ànima</i>	ó soule
Ablat.	<i>dall'ànima</i>	from the soule.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>L'anime</i>	the soules
Ge.	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the soules
Dat.	<i>all'ànime</i>	to the soules
Accus.	<i>l'anime</i>	the soules
Voca.	<i>ó ànime</i>	ó soules
Abla.	<i>dall'ànime</i>	from the soules.

The 5. example is of a Noume of the same gender with the article *LA*, wholye.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
Gen.	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
Da.	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
Accus.	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
Vocat.	<i>ó mente</i>	ó minde
Ablat.	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Le mènti</i>	the mindes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>delle mènti</i>	of the mindes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alle mènti</i>	to the mindes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>le mènti</i>	the mindes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô mènti</i>	ô mindes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalle mènti</i>	from the mindes.

I will adde here, in what sorte most of the noumes that we doe vse, are deriuied vnto vs from al the declensons of the latine noumes. But I wilbe more briefe herein, then peraduenture the matte: shall seeme able to so me: bothe bycause I desire breuitye: as to th'ende the reader instruced in the latine, when by these, that I shall now touche he shall as it were in searching take holde, he may by him selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes masc: and femi.en-
ding in. { A, Poëta, Profeta, Pitagora, Euange-
lista, Fēmina, Erba, Tāula, Carta,
Fenestra.
E. Anchise, Penēlope.

Of the 2. nou-
mes of bothe
genders en-
ding in. { O, Antònio, Virgilio, Milano Cauallō,
Libro, Lāuro, &c.
I, Dionigi, Parigi, Luigi.

Of the thirde
ending in. { A, Poëma, Stratagēma, Dogma, &c.
E, Cesare, Lettione, Pallade, Rachele,
Niene, Scire, &c.
I, Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tifi, &c.

Of the 4. which end in. { *O, Mano, Corno, Effetto, Affecto, Diffetto, Rispetto, Senso, Giusto, Intellécto, Vdito.*
 A, Vista or Veduta, Vdita.

Of the 5. which end in. { *E, Specie, Effigie, Tempérie, Congerie, I, Di, Mezodi.*

Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th'Italian speache doth lacke noumes comparatiues: But in steade therof they vse the positiue, with the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus *Più dotto*, *Più belle*, *Più forte*. Whose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Affai*: as *Affai più* or *Molto più*, or *Affai molto più*, or *Molto Affai più* *Dotto*: eucry one of these wayes is rightly faide.

But touching their vse, they doe require a genitive case, in this sort: *Io so no più dotto di te*, I am better learned then thou. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Hortensio*, Cicero was more eloquent then Hortensius. We haue also these manner of speaches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*: *Io sono amico de i più dotti*: *Tu sei de i più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu puoi paragonare a i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparison, but worthynes: For we saye not *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de' Romani*, since such a

phrase of speache is all together latine: but we saye *Cicerone fū eloquentissimo*: without addition of any other person , in comparison of whome *Cicerō* may be.

Of Noumes Numerall.

Vno, is of the singular nomber, *Vni* of the plurall, and bothe of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular nomber, *Vne* of the plurall, and bothe of the feminine gender. And we do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, whē wenomber: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this forte: as *L'una e l'altre*: *Gli unni e gli altri*, bothe th'one and th'other none otherwayes then the latines doe vse *Vtrigus* and *utreque*.

Due, and in verse (who that will) *Duo*: neuer *Dua* or *Duo*, though many doe vse them. Further they do belonge to either gender: the which is likewise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that folowe: We saye also *Ambidū*: which is vnderstode of two males, or at leaste th'one of the two being a male: and *Anbedū* of two females. But *Ambodū*, *Anendū*, *Anendūne*, and *Anendūm*: although approued auethors do vse them: yet woulde not I willingly vse them.

We saye further *Ambō*: in the same signification that the latines doe.

Tre:three,
Cinque:fiue,
Sette:seuen

Quattro:four,
Sei:six.
Otto:eight,

Nove:

Nonne:nyne. Diece:ten.
 Undici:eleuen. Dodici:twelue.
 Tredici:thirtene, Quattordici: foureteene,
 Quindici:fiuetene, Sedeci:sixtene.
 Dicescette:seuentene, Diciotto:eightene.
 Dicennoue:nynetene. Vent:i:twenty.
 Vent'uno or una:twenty one.
 Venti due:twenty two, Venti tre:twentythree,
 Venti quattro:twenty foure.
 Venti cinque:twenty five, and so forewardes.
 Trenta:thirty. Quaranta:fourty.
 Cinquanta:fiuety. Sesanta:sixty, or three score.
 Settanta:seuenty, or three score and ten.
 Ottanta:eighty, or foure score.
 Nonanta:nynety, or foure score and ten,
 Cento:An hundred.
 Cento & uno, or una:an hundred and one.
 Cento & due:an hundred and two.
 Cento & tre:an hundred and three.
 Cento & quattro: an hundred and foure and so for-
 wardes.
 Dugento:two hundred.
 Trecento:three hundred.
 Quattrocento: foure hundred,
 Cinquecento:fiue hundred.
 Seicento:six hundred. Settecento:seuen hundred.
 Ottocento: eight hundred. Nouecento:nyne hundred.
 Mille:A thousand. Due mila:two thousand.
 Tre mila:three thousand,
 Quattromila:four thousand.

Cinque mila: fife thousand,

Sei mila: six thousand.

Sette mila: seuen thousand,

Ottomila: eight thousand,

Noue mila: nyne thousand,

Diecemila: ten thousand.

Vndicimila: eleuen thousand.

Doducimila: twelue thousand.

Tredicimila: thirtene thousand, & so forwardes.

Cento mila: an hundred thousand.

Dugento mila: two hundred thousand.

Trecentomila: three hundred thousand, & so vnto.

Vnn milioni: a million: or ten thousand thousand.

Due milioni: two millions.

Tre milioni: threemillions, And so in like sorte infinitely.

Further, we saye *Vnpaio*, *due paia*, a couple, two couple: *Vn centinaio*, *due centinaia*, one hundred: two hundredes: *Vnmigliaio*, *due migliaia*: one thousand, two thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vna decina*, *due decine*: one tē the two tēthes, &c. *Vna dozina*, *due dozine*: one dosen, two dosen, &c. *Vna ventina*, *due ventine*: one score two score, &c. *Vna trentina*, *due trentine*: on thertye, two thirtyes, &c.

Of Noumes signifying order.

Primo and *Primierio*: the first.

Secondo: the second, *Terzo*: the thirde,

Quarto: the fourthe, *Quinto*: the fifte,

Sexto,

Sesto: the sixte. *Settimo*: the seuenthe,
Ottavo: the eight. *Nono*: the nynthe,
Decimo: the tenth. *Undecimo*: the eleuenthe.
Duodecimo: the twelf, *Dicimotero* & *Terzodecimo*,
Decimo quarto and *Quarto decimo*,
Decimo quinto and *Quinto decimo*,
Decimo sexto and *sesto decimo*,
Decimo settimo and *Diciassetimo*,
Decimo ottavo and *Deciottesimo*,
Decimo nono, and *vigesimo*, and *ventesimo*,
Vigesimo primo: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.
Trigesimo, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,
Quatragesimo, and *Quarantesimo*: the fortythe.
Quinquagesimo, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fuetithe,
Sessagesimo, and *Sessantesimo*: the sixtithe,
Ottuagesimo, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,
Nonagesimo, and *Nouantesimo*: the ninetithe,
Ceresimo the hūdreh, *Dugētesimo*: the two hūdreh.
Trecentesimo, *Quattrocentesimo*,
Cinquecentesimo, *Seicentesimo*,
Settecentesimo, *Ottocentesimo*,
Nonecentesimo, *Millesimo*: the thousanthe, &c.

Noumes Relatiues.

Il Quale & *la Quale*, are noumes that are most often placed in speache, and alwayes are referred to somthing that went before: & therfore of the Grāmarians are called relatius. They are alwayes ioyned with an article: for *Quale* without an article, is

rather a noume of quality, then a relative. Further it maye be declined, in suche forte, as is set out by the example following.

The declenson of a noume relativie.

Nom. sing. Il Quale, la Quale, the which
Genit. Del Quale, della Quale, of the which

Dat. Al Quale, alla Quale, to the which.

Accus. Il Quale, la Quale, the which.

Ablat. Dal Quale, dalla Quale, from the which.

Nom. plu. I Quali, le Quali, the which.

Genit. De i Quali, delle Quali, of the which

Dat. Ai Quali, alle Quali, to the which.

Accus. I Quali, le Quali, the which.

Ablat. Dai Quali, dalle Quali, from the which.

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cui* : that dothe belong to both genders, and noimbers. And may be declined in this wise.

<i>Genit.</i>	<i>Di Cui</i>	<i>of whome, whose.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>A Cui</i> ,	<i>to whome.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Cui,</i>	<i>whome.</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>Da Cui,</i>	<i>from whome.</i>

The vse of this Noume *Cui* is suche as we maye speake it through out all the oblique cases and noimbers.

Genit.

ther
at by
Genit. *Mi parlo tuo pàdre, di cù è il caual' o: thy fa-*
ther hath spoken to me, whose horse it is.

Dat. *Io vidi il tuo fratello, à cù dìedi il libro: I haue*
seen thy brother, to whome I haue geuen
the booke.

Accus. *Io hauea familiarità col tuo amicò cù morde*
il cane arrabbiato: I had familiarity with thy
frende, whome a madd dogge did bite.

Ablat. *Andai à trouare Antonio, da cui ricevè le tue*
lettere: I haue gonine to finde out Anthony
from whome, I haue receaued thy letters.

And althoughe this noume dothe lacke his no-
minatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique
cases by adding of prepositions, as we haue before
shewed: yet you shall here and there finde amongst
good auctors these formes of speache: *Il cù valore:*
la cù bontà: I cù amori: le cù ricchezze: And thus it
is needfull to declare them as, *Il valor di cù*, the
worthynesse of whome, *La bontà di cù*, the good-
nesse of whom, *Gli amori di cù*, the loue of whome:
Le ricchezze di cù, the riches of whome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases
as *Del cù valore*, for *Del valore di cù*, whose wor-
thynesse, *Della cù bontà*, for *Della bontà di cù*, whose
goodnesse, *De i cù amori*, for *De gli amori di cù*,
whose loues: *Delle cù ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze*
di cù, whose riches, &c.

For by whome that will, it maye be runne
thorough all the cases in like sorte, which I doe

omit for breuitie sake : but hereby it may easly be seene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, do not in those phrases of speache properly belong to the noumes *Cui* but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, Amori, and Ricchezze*.

Further, it is vsed in the dative case without a preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta* for *acù non basta*, to whome it suffisethe not : *Cui diede il Repostia, &c.* for *a cui diede*. &c. to whome the kinge gaue power.

But touching the vse of the noume *Il Quale*, there is no cause why I should curiously endeavour my selfe to allendge many thinges: since it is al one with the latin relative. Therfore I will here note how that, *Che*, for the most parte is put in place thereof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue cases of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'uomo, che penso esser fùro*, *molt volte è sciocco*, the man that thinketh him selfe wyse, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'uomo, che io amo, è dotto*, the man that I loue is learned. The like exam ples may be brought of the plurall number.

But sithence wee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted ,that the same may somtymes be ioyned with prepositions in this wise: *di Che*, *Che, da Che*, *in Che*, *con Che*, *per Che*. It is also ioyned with articles, thus: *Ilche, Delche, Alche, Nelche*. But we doe not say *Colche*, so neither *per ilche*, because the first is not in vse , & the later is vsed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie but such as lack iudgement

gement of the eare will confess that *per il Che* , is more rightly said , then *Il perche*: howbeit Boccace doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, but th'other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this forte *Che Che* and signifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che sià*, what soeuer it be , *Che che habbia detto* , what soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is maide *Chiunque*, who soeuer: and is of three syllables . But betwene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference , that th'one is not ioyned to a substatiue , but the other is: and yet, that also somtynies is seperated from it . For Petrarke speaketh thus , *Chiunque alberga* , who soeuer hosteth: where *Chiunque* is of it selfe without adding of any noume substantiue. Againe , he saiethe afterwardes , *Qualunque animale* , what soeuer liuing creature : where *Animale* , a noume substatiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque* . yet he saide sometimes, and that but once: *Giòir di qualunque*, the gladding of what soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E* , and adding *I* , is made *Chi*: the which is put often tymes for *Colui Quello*, *Coléi*, *Quella*, *Coloro*, *Quelli*, & *Quelle* pronoumes: in this wise: *Chi ha smarrita la strada, tórnati indietro* for *Colui*, or *Quello*, *il quale ha smarrita*, &c. who that hath missed his waye, let him retourne back.

Further *Chi* doth many times signifie , who ? an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as.

OF NOVMES.

By the	Nom. <i>Chifu?</i> who was it? <i>chi il fece?</i> who hath donne it,
	Geni. <i>Di chi sei tu figliuolo?</i> whose sonne art thou,
	Dat. <i>Achil l'hai dato?</i> to whome hast thou geuen it.
	Accus. <i>Chi battesti?</i> whome hast thou beaten?

Ablat. *Da chi l'hai veduto?* from whom hast thou harde it?

Besides we saye: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, & some there: *Chi spogliava questo, e chi quello*: som did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly we say *Chi che sia*, whosoeuer it be.

Of Noumes which are called Partitivs, Infinitiv
Distributivs, and Negativs.

First the noume *Altri*, that with this voyce onely content, and doth belong to euery number and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quando altri volesse op porsi*. But when an other would be contrary. *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: where fore we saye: *Io porto la pena dell' altrui colpa*, It ma also be saide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I suffer the punishment of an others fault. *All' altrui valore*, *al valore altrui*, to an others worthyneſſe. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an other strength.

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the masculine gender: as *Altra*, which is of the feminine hath in the plurall nomber *Altre*, the which noume doth differ from the noume *Altri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiue: But *Altro* is often, & alwayes referred to the afore named personnes. For we saye: *L'altro tuo amico*, *gli altri tuoi amici*, *l'altra tua amica*, *l'altre tue amice*: And in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except. It is vsed also in the neuter gender, and we saye: *Altro domando*, I require an other thing. *Auzi altro*, rather some other thing. But then it doth forsake the article, as by example appeareth.

Alcuno, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcuni*, some: as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, some. And that throughout all the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ognuno*, *Ciascuno*: that is, euerye one, eche one: Also *Niuno*, *Veruno*, *Nessuno*, *Nullo*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: doe want the plurall nomber: which doth also fayle them, when they be of the feminine gender, as *Ognuna*, *Ciascuna*, *Niuna*, *Veruna*, *Nessuna*, *Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many times vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth nothing: as *Nulla posse lenar*, (saieth the Poet). I can take nothing awaye: yet doth it signifie also some thing as *Vuoi tu nulla*? will you any thing?

Lastlye it is to be knowne, how that all these

noumes do refuse th'articles: for we doe not saye,
l'Alcuno, l'Ognuno, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.

Of Pronouines.

A Pronouime we call that worde, that is vsed in the steade of a noume: such as is also a pronouime both with the Grekes and latines. Wherefore some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders & persones, as haue the Greke and Latine pronouimes. But what they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may easly perceiue, aswell by the handling now of them, as by types here following.

Sing. nom.

{ *Io. I: Tu, thou: Se, him: Egl, Es,*
 { *E, Quello, colui, he: Eso, he ther:*
 Sing. nom. { *Questo, Costui, this man: Cio,*
 { *that: Cotesto, that man.*

Mas. gen.

{ *Noi, we: Voi, you: Eglino, Quel-*
 { *li, Loro, Coloro, they: Essi, these*
 Plu. nom. { *there: Questi, costoro, these men:*
 { *Cotesti, those men.*

Primitives

Sing. { *Ella, Lei, Quella, Colei, shee:*
 nom. { *Essa, she there: Questa, Costei,*
 { *this woman: Cotesta, that wo-*
 { *man.*

Femi.

gen. { *Elleno: Elle, Quelle, they: Ese,*
 Plu. { *those there: Queste, these wo-*
 nom. { *men: Coteste, those women.*

Certaine Pronoumes.

Sing. { *Mio, myne: Tu, thyne: Suo, his:*
 nom. { *Nostro, oures: Vostro, yours.*

Mas. 1

gen. Plu. { *Miei, myne: Tuoi, Thyne: Sui,*
 nom. { *thers: Nostri, ours: Vostri, yours.*

Deriuat-

tives. Sing. { *Mia, myne: Tua: thyne: Sua,*
 nom. { *hers: Nostra, ours: Vosta, yours.*

Femi. 1

gen. Plu. { *Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue,*
 nom. { *hers: Nostre, ours: Vostre, yours.*

Pronoumes belonging to bothe genders. } { *Io,*
Tu,
Coloro,
Costóro,
Loro,
Se.

Of the declining of a Pronouine.

Their Example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	<i>I,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di ms,</i>	<i>of me,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à me,</i>	<i>to me,</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>me,</i>	<i>me,</i>
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da me,</i>	<i>from me.</i>

<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Nói,</i>	We,
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>dí noi,</i>	of vs,
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à noi,</i>	to vs,
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>nói,</i>	vs,
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da noi,</i>	from vs,

The *z*.example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	Thou,
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>date,</i>	of thee,
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à te,</i>	to thee,
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>te,</i>	thee,
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>tu,</i>	thou,
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>date,</i>	from thee.

<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Vōi,</i>	<i>You,</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di vōi,</i>	<i>of you, or yours,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à vōi,</i>	<i>to you,</i>

Accus.

Accus.	<i>vòi,</i>	you.
Vocat.	<i>vòi,</i>	you.
Ablat.	<i>du vòi.</i>	from you.

The 3.example.

Genit. *Sing.* *di Se,* Of him, or his, of them, or theirs.
and *Plu.*

Dat. *à Se,* To hym, to them.

Accus. *Se,* Him, them.

Ablat. *da Se,* From him, from them.

The 4.example.

Nom. sing. *Egli, Ei, E', Quéllo Colui.* He.

Genit. *Di lúi, colui, quello.* of him, or his.

Dat. *à lúi, colui, quello.* to him.

Accus. *lui, colui, quello.* him.

Ablat. *da lúi, colui, quello.* from him.

Nom. plu. *Eglino, Quéllo, coloro.* They.

Genit. *di Loro, coloro, quelli.* of them, or thers.

Dat. *à Loro, coloro, quelli.* to them.

Accus. *Loro, coloro, quelli.* them.

Ablat. *da Loro, coloro, quelli.* from them.

The 5.example.

Nom. singul. *Ell*i*, Colei, Quella.*

Shee.

Genit. *di Lei, colei, quella.* hers, or of her.

hers.

Dat. *à Lei, colei, quella.*

to her.

Accus. *Lei, colei, quella.*

her.

Ablat. *da Lei, colei, quella.*

from her.

D iij

Nom. plur. Elleno, Coloro, Quelle, They.
 Genit. *di Loro, coloro, quelle, of them, or theirs.*
 Dat. *à Loro, coloro, quelle, to them.*
 Accus. *Loro, coloro, quelle, them.*
 Ablat. *da Loro, coloro, quelle, from them.*

The 6. example.

Nom. sing. Questo, Costui, this man.
 Genit. *di Questo, costui, of this man, or this mans.*
 Dat. *à Questo, costui, to this man.*
 Accus. *Questo, costui, this man.*
 Ablat. *da Questo costui, from this man.*
Nom. plur. Questi Costoro, these men.
 Genit. *di questi costoro, of these men, or these mens.*
 Dat. *à questi, costoro, to these men.*
 Accus. *Questi, costoro, these men.*
 Ablat. *da questi costoro, from these men.*

The 7. example.

Nom. sing. Questa Costei, this woman.
 Genit. *di questa Costei, of this woman, or this womā.*
 Dat. *à questa, costei, to this woman.*
 Accus. *Questa costei, this woman.*
 Ablat. *da questa, costei, from this woman.*
Nom. plur. Queste Costoro, these women.
 Genit. *di queste, Costoro, of these women, or these wo-
men.*
 Dat. *à queste, costoro, to these women.*
 Accus. *Queste, costoro, these women.*
 Ablat. *da queste, costoro, from these women.*

Tou-

Touching th'other prounomes, that is the derivatiues, they followe altogether the declension of those noumes, that doe ende in *O*, if they be of the masculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the feminine gender.

But the prounome *Ciò*, is alwayes of the singular number, and neuter gender.

Of th'vse of Pronoumes.

These Pronoumes *Egli*, *Ei*, *E*, and *Ella* doe alwayes serue to the nominatiue case: as *Egli disse*: he hath saide: *Ella volse*, she hath torned.

The like is of these prounomes *Eglino* & *Elleno*, (which Orators and such as write in prose do vse) for they also serue to the nominatiue case: and we say *Eglino differo*, they haue said: *Elleno volsero*, they haue torned.

Againe these prounomes *Egli*, and *E*, sometimes are filling wordes, and are rather vsed for a grace in speach, then of any necessity: as *Egli non ha guari di tempo*, for *Non ha guari di tempo*, it is no longe tyme: Againe, *E parramenzogna*, for *Parramenzogna*, it shall seeme a lye.

Pronouimes.

Lui } do serue
 Lei } to the
 Loro

Genit. Ci siamo ricordati di Lui,
 Lei, Loro, We haue remembred
 vs, of him, her, them.

Dat. Disssi à Lui, Lei, Loro, I haue
 tolde him, her, them.
 Accus. Vidi Lui, Lei, Loro. I haue
 seene him, her, them.

Ablat. Horice nito ciò da lui, Lei,
 Loro: I haue receaued that from
 him, her, them.

Nom. Costui, Costei, Colui, Colai
 disse, this man, this woman, he,
 she hath said. Costoro, Coloro, dis-
 sero, these they haue said.

Gen. Mi ricordo di Costui, Costei,
 colui, colei, costoro, coloro, I doere-
 member me of this man, this wo-
 man, him, her, these, them.

Pronouimes.

Costui
 Colui
 Costei } Do serue
 Colai } to the
 Costoro
 Coloro

Dat. Io disssi a costui, costei, colui,
 colai, costoro, coloro: I haue tolde
 to this man, this woman, him, her
 these, them.

Accus. Io amo costui, costei, colui,
 colai, costoro, coloro: I loue this
 man, this woman, him, her, these,
 them.

Abla. Io l'ho udito da costui, costei,
 colui, colai, costoro, coloro, I haue
 hearde it from this man, this wo-
 man, him, her, these, them.

Further the articles, *Li, gli, & Le*, are oftentimes vsed for these pronouimes, *Lui* and *Lei*: And that onely in the datiuue case, in this wise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di à Lei*, tell her: *Dà gh* or *Dàlli*, for *Dà à Lui*, giue him: and remember that these articles *Gli* and *Le*, which are of the plurall nomber, are vsed for *Lui* and *Lei*: pronouimes of the singular nomber.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli*, and *Le* are vsed for these pronouimes *Lui, Lei*, and *Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onelye, thus: *Lo batte*: and *Battello*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten him: *La Bacio, & Baciolla*, for *Bacio Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percossegli*, for *Porcosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le bacio, & Baciolle*, for *Bacio loro* or *Quelle*: hath kissed them.

Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di se*:
 { no bodye is forgetfull of him
 { selfe.

Dat. *Catone diéde à se la morte*:
 { Cato hath geuen to him selfe the
 { death.

Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che*
 { gli altri: Eche one loueth him self
 { more then others.

Ablat. *Questo lo disse d'ase*, he
 { hathe tolde him this of him
 { selfe.

But this Pronouime *Se*, is often ioyned with

Pronouime.
 { *Se*
 { serueth
 { to the

Stesso, in the singular nomber, and masculine gender: and *Stessi*, in the plurall nomber, the same gender. Also *Stessa* in the feminine gender, and sing. nom. and *Stesse*, in the plurall nomber, and the same gender: the which is done through out all the oblique cases, except the vocatiue, in this wyse.

Di Se stesso, of hym selfe: *Di se stessa*, of her selfe: *Di se stessi*, of them selues: *Di se stesse*, of them selues. Also *A se stesso*, to hym selfe: *A se stessa*, to her selfe: *A se stessi*, and *A se stesse*, to them selues. Againe, *Se stesso*, hym selfe: *Se stessa*, her selfe. *Se stessi*, and *Se stesse*, them selues. To conclude, *Da se stesso*, by himselfe: *Da se stessa*, by her selfe: *Da se stessi*, and *Da se stesse*, by them selues. The same is to be vnderstoode of *Medesimo*, *Medesima*, *Medesimi*, *Medesime*.

These are also ioyned to all other prounomes for we say: *Io stesso*, or *medesimo*, I my selfe: *Di me stesso*, or *medesimo*, of my selfe: And so in like sorte through out all the cases, the vocatiue excepte. In the plurall number we saye, *Noi stessi* or *medesimi*, we our selues: *Di noi stessi*, or *medesimi*, of vs our selues: &c. Also *Tu stesso*, *Tu stessa*, thou thy selfe: *Io stessa*, I my selfe. *Noi stesse*, we our selues: *Di noi stesse*, of vs our selues: *Di voi stesse*, of you your selues.

Egli stesso, he hym selfe: *Di lui stesso*, of hym selfe: *Ella stessa*, she her selfe: *Di lei stessa*, of her selfe: &c. *Egli no stessi*, they them selues: *Di loro stessi*, of them selues, &c. *Elleno stesse*, they them selues:

selues: *Di l'bro stesse*, of them selues, &c.

But to what ende do I staye vpō so many examples: since these wordes do not onely accompanye all the Pronoumes, but Noumes also? For manye tymes we speake in this wise, *il Re stesso*, or *medesimo*, the king hym selfe: *La Reginā stessa*, or *medesima*, the Queene her selfe: *i Cielī stessi* or *medesimi*, the selfe heauens: *Le s'elle stesse*, or *medessime*, the selfe starres.

Neither is it to be omitted how that *Stesso* doth receaue in the beginning the letter *I*, when an article goeth before it, that do ende in a vouell, the which article doth forsake his vouell, and taketh an Apostrophe.

Pronoumes.	{	Nom. <i>Eſſo</i> or <i>Eſſafū</i> , <i>diſſe fece</i> : he or ſhee hath bene, hath ſaid, hath done: Also, <i>Eſſi</i> or <i>Eſſe fūrono</i> : they haue bene.	{	Gen. <i>Mi ricorderò di Eſſo</i> or <i>Eſſa</i> , <i>Eſſa</i> do ſerue <i>Eſſi</i> , <i>Eſſe</i> : I ſhalbe mindefull of <i>Eſſi</i> to the <i>him</i> , or <i>her</i> , <i>them</i> .
<i>Eſſe</i>	{	{	Dat. <i>Il diède ad eſſo</i> , &c: he hathe geuen it to him, &c.	{
	{	Ablat. <i>L'ho vdito da Eſſo</i> , &c. I haue harde it from him, &c.		

Howbeit all theſe, except the Nominatiue caſe were better explained by the Pronoumes *L'ui*, *L'ei*, and *L'oro*: ſo that one ſhould ſpeak more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Léi, Loro: L'ho dato a lui, Léi, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Léi, Loro: L'ho ricevuto da lui, lei, loro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes thoroughout all the cases, the vocatione except: as appereth by this tipe following.

the Pronoume <i>Eſſo</i> , is ioyned to certaine noumes in the	Nom. <i>Eſſo R e diſſe</i> , the Kinge hath ſaide.
	Genit. <i>V ago di Eſſe gionani</i> , deſirous of the yonge women.
	Dat. <i>Diedi il libro ad eſſo giudice</i> I gaue the booke to the iudge.
	Accus. <i>Percoſſe Eſſi nemici</i> he did ſtrike th'enemies.
Ablat. <i>Il riceuēt da Eſſi amic</i> , I haue receiued it from frendes.	Ablat. <i>Il riceuēt da Eſſi amic</i> , I haue receiued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th' Italians do ſay, *Con eſſo Lui, Léi, Loro*: for *con Lui, Léi, Loro*, with him, her, them. Alſo, *Con eſſo téco*, for *Con ieco* or *T éco*, with thee: *Con eſſo mèco*, for *Con meco* or *meco*, with me: *Con eſſo ſeci* for *Con ſéco* or *Seco*, with him. Againe, *Con eſſo noi*, with vs. *Ben eſſo voi*, with you.

They ſay alſo *Con eſſo le mani*, with the hands. *Con eſſo un colpo*, with one blowe. And not a few of theſe kinde of ſpeaches, do th' Italians vſe, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscane: Howbeit, I would not haue them to be generally vſed.

These Pronoumes *Quelli*, *Quelli* or *Quelli*, are accuſtomed for the moſt parte to be put in ſteade

of the pronomes, *questo, quello*, or *Costui, & Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, without the adding of any substantiue: Howbeit they are alwayes referrcd to some man, that a little before hath bene mentioned: as by a few examples shall plainly appeare. For we say *Cicerone fu non sólo Orator sommo, ma anchora ottimo cittadino: Questi giouò molto alla sua patria: Cicero was not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hathe greatly profited his countrey.* Also *Quagli parlo*, he hathe spoken. And suchelike almoste innumerable, thou shall finde, in the Tuscane writers. But (to speake freely what I thinke) I can scarce be brought to allowe of it: For to me it seemethe a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, when they are of the masculine gender, do require a noume substantiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello principe*, that prince. But when they are of the neuter gender, they put away the noume substantiue, & therefore we say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this which I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the which Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that when they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are wont to be depriued of their helpes: that is (with the Tuscane) of the preposition *Di*, in this forte: *A casa questi visurai*, for *a casa di questi visurai*: to the house of these visurers.

The Pronoume *Cio*, the which we haue said before to be the neuter gender: is vsed in these sortes of speache: as *Cioè*, that is: *Sopraciò*, therepon: *Oltre a ciò*, besides that: *Cioche*, whatsoeuer: *Accioche*, to th'ende that: *Percioche*, because that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in what belongeth to the Pronoume *Cot. sto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronoucer, wherefore we saye to him, with whome we speake: *Cotesto libro, il quale tu hainelli mani, è bello*, that booke, which thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. We vsē this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this wise, *Cotesto, che tu dici, è vero*, that that thou saiest, is true.

To conclude, it seemeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* & *Ne*, which are vsed for *No*, *Ma* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Tu*. But because they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it ofte happeneth in the hebrue tonge: therefore we do referre them to that place where we shall entreate of those verbes.

Of the Verbe.

There are foure coniugations of Verbes, which are chiefly knowne by their infinitiue modes.

The first coniugation is of Verbes that in the infinitiue mode haue *A*, long before *R E*: as *Amar*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiar*, to eate. &c.

The second is of Verbes that haue *E*, long before *R E*.

R E, as *Valére*, to be worthe: *Hauére*, to haue, *T encre*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *R E*: as *Legg're*, to reade: *Scriuere*, to write: *Viñere*, to liue: *R idere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *R E*: as *V dirc*, to heare: *M orire*, to dye: *F usire*, to ende, &c.

The first Coniugation.

Th' indicatiue mode present tense.

Io Amo, I loue.
 Sing. *Tu Ami*, thou louest.
Colui Ama, he loueth.
Noi Amiamo, we loue.
 Plu. *Voi Amate*, you loue.
Coloro Amano, they loue.

Preter imperfect tense.

<i>Io Amaua</i> ,	<i>I</i>
<i>Tu Amaui</i> ,	
<i>Colui Amaua</i> ,	<i>Loued, or</i>
<i>Noi Amauamo</i> ,	
<i>Voi Amauare</i> ,	<i>did loue.</i>
<i>Coloro Amauano</i> ,	
	you

OF VERBES,
Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amai</i> , and <i>ho amato</i> ,	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Amasti</i> , and <i>hai amato</i> ,	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Amò</i> : and <i>ha amato</i> ,	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Amamo</i> , & <i>habbiamo amato</i>	<i>we</i> <i>hau-</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi Amaste</i> , and <i>hauete amato</i> ,	<i>you</i> <i>lo-</i>
	<i>Coloro Amaron</i> , <i>Amaron</i> , <i>Amà-</i>	<i>they</i> <i>ued.</i>
	<i>ro, Amar, & hanno, amato.</i>	

It is to be reinembred that *Amaron* and *Amar* in the thirde person plural of this preterperfecte, are to be vsed when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a consonant. And this you shall finde obserued in sundry places by good auctors.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io hauéua amato.</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu hauéui amato.</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui hauéua amato.</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi hauenamo amato.</i>	<i>we</i> <i>Had lo-</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi hauéuate amato.</i>	<i>you</i> <i>ued.</i>
	<i>Coloro hauenano amato,</i>	<i>they</i>

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Amerai.</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Amerà,</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Ameremo.</i>	<i>we</i> <i>shall, or</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi Amerete</i>	<i>you</i> <i>will loue.</i>
	<i>Coloro Ameranno.</i>	<i>they</i>

Not.

OF VERBES.

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Note that in steade of *Amero*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th' Italian useth the infinitive mode with this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing. $\begin{cases} Io Voglio amare. \\ Tu Vuoi amare. \\ Colui Vuolo amare. \end{cases}$ Plur. $\begin{cases} Noi Vogliamo amare. \\ Voi Volete amare. \\ Coloro Vogliono amare. \end{cases}$	I thou he we you they	will loue.
--	--------------------------------------	------------

Likewise $\begin{cases} Io Voglio tenere. \\ Io Voglio leggere. \\ Io Voglio vdire. \end{cases}$ I will holde.
 I will reade.
 I will heare.

Th'imperative mode: Present tense.

Singul. $\begin{cases} Ama tu: loue thou. \\ Ami colui: let him loue, \\ Amiamo noi: Let vs loue. \end{cases}$	loue
Plur. $\begin{cases} Amate voi, loue you. \\ Amino coloro: let them loue. \end{cases}$	loue

Non amare: Loue not thou: for in forbidding they use euer more th' infinitive mode with *Non*: in steade of the singular nomber.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia, or *Dio Voglia*, or
O che, or *O Dio che*.

E ij

Sing.	<i>Io Ami,</i> <i>Tu Ami,</i> <i>Colui Ami,</i>	god graunt that	I thou he	loue.
Plur.	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i> <i>Voi Amiate,</i> <i>Coloro Amino,</i>			
			we you they	

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volèsse, or Dio volesse, or O
Dio che, or O che.*

Sing.	<i>Io Amassi,</i> <i>Tu Amassi,</i> <i>Colui Amasse,</i>	wolde to god that	I thou he	loued or did loue.
Plur.	<i>Noi Amassimo,</i> <i>Voi Amaste,</i> <i>Coloro Amassero,</i>			
			we you they	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia, Dio voglia, O Dio che, O che.

Sing.	<i>Io habbia amato,</i> <i>Tu habbi amato,</i> <i>Colui habbia amato,</i>	god graunt that	I thou he	hau-
Plur.	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i> <i>Voi habbiate amato,</i> <i>Coloro habbiano amato,</i>			
			we you they	lo- ued.

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, Dio volesse, o Dio che, o che.

Sing.

Sin.	<i>Io haueſſi amato,</i>	<i>I wold</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu haueſſi amato,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui haueſſe amato,</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi haueſſimo amato,</i>		<i>had</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi haueſte amato,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>
	<i>coloro haueſſero amato.</i>		<i>lo- ued.</i>

Future tense.

Dio voglia che,

Sing.	<i>Io Amida qua in- nanzi,</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Amida qua in- nanzi.</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Ami da qua innanzi,</i>	<i>graūt</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>		<i>loue hereafter</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi Amiate da qua innanzi,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>
	<i>Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>		<i>you they</i>

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sin.	<i>Io Ami,</i>	<i>for aſmuſche</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Ami,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Ami,</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>		<i>loue.</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi Amiate,</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>we</i>
	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>		<i>you they</i>

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegnacise.

P

Io Amassi: Although I loued or did loue.*Tu Amassi:* Although thou louedst or did loue,
&c. as in the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se:

Sing.	<i>Io Amerci, & Ameria,</i> <i>Tu Amresti,</i> <i>Colui Amarebbe, and</i> <i>Ameria,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>if</i>	<i>sholde</i> <i>loue.</i>	

Plu.	<i>Noi Amaremmo,</i> <i>Voi Amareste,</i> <i>Coloro Amarebbono,</i> <i>and Ameriano.</i>	<i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io habbia amato, when I haue loued.*Tu habbi amato*, when thou haft loued, &c. as in
the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Che.

Sing.	<i>Io haueret and Ha-</i> <i>ueria amato,</i> <i>Tu hauerest amato,</i> <i>Colui haueretbbe and</i> <i>Haueria amato:</i>	<i>I</i> <i>sholde</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i>	

Plur.		<i>sholde</i> <i>haue</i> <i>loued.</i>	

OF VERBES

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Noi haueremmo amato, { we sholde
 Plur. Voi hauereste amato, { that you haue
 Coloro hauerebbono & { they loued
 Haueriano amato.

Preterpluperfetense

Poiche.

Io hauessi amato, Since I had loued.
 Tu hauessi amato, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as
 in the optatiue mode.

Future tensc.

Quando.

Sing.	Io hauerò amato,	{	I	{
	Tu hauerai amato,		thou	
	Coloro hauerà amato,		he	
	Noi haueremo amato,		we	
Plur.	Voi hauerete amato,	whē		
	Coloro hauerāno amato,	you		
		they		

Th' infinitiue mode: Present tensc.

Amare. to loue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere amato, to haue loued.

Future tensc.

Douere amare

Essere per amare

Hauere ad amare

{ To be to loue, or to loue
 hereafter.

E iiiij

Participles { *Amante*, louing: *Amato*: loued.
Amanti, louing: *Amati*, loued.

Present tense.

{ *Amendo* *Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi Coloro*: I,
thou, he, we, you, they louing.

Preterperfect tense.

Gerüdes { *Hauendo amato* *Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi*,
Coloro: I, thou, he, we, you, they hauing
loued.

Future tense.

Donendo amare { *Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-*
loro : I, thou, he, we,
Essendo per amare { *you*, they being, or
Hauendo amare { *shauing to loue*.

The seconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io T'engo*: I holde.
Tu tién: thou holdest.
Colui tiéne: he holdeth.
Noi T eniamo: we holde.
Plur. { *Voi tenete*: you holde.
Coloro tengono: they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io T enéua, and T enea.</i>	<i>I</i> thou he we you they
	<i>T u tenéui</i>	
	<i>Colui tenéua, and tenea,</i>	
	<i>Nói tenenámo:</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi teneuáte,</i>	<i>helde</i> or did <i>holde.</i>
	<i>Coloro teneuáno & teneano</i>	

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io T énni, and ho teníto:</i>	<i>I</i> thou he we
	<i>T u tenésti, & ha teníto,</i>	
	<i>Colui ténni, & ha teníto,</i>	
	<i>Nói tenenámo, and habbiamo</i>	
Plur.	<i>teníto,</i>	<i>haue</i> <i>hilde.</i>
	<i>Voi tenéste, & hauete tenuto,</i>	
	<i>Coloro tennero, and hanno te-</i>	
	<i>nuto.</i>	

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauéua teníto,</i>	<i>I</i> thou he we
	<i>T u hauéui teníto,</i>	
	<i>Colui hauéua teníto,</i>	
	<i>Nói hauenámo teníto,</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi hauenáte teníto,</i>	<i>had hilde.</i>
	<i>Coloro hauenáno teníto,</i>	

Future tense.

Sin.	<i>Io Tenerò and Terro,</i> <i>Tu tenerà, and terrai,</i> <i>Colui tenerà, and terra,</i> <i>Noi teneremo, and terremo,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>we</i>	<i>shall, or</i> <i>will</i> <i>holde.</i>
Plu.	<i>Voi tenerete, and terrete,</i> <i>Coloro teneranno, & terranno</i>	<i>you</i> <i>they</i>	

*Io voglio tenere, I will holde,
Tu voi tenere, thou wilt holde, &c. as in the indicative mode.*

Th'imperative mode: Present tense.

Sing.	<i>Tieni tu: holde thou.</i> <i>Tenga colui, let hym holde.</i> <i>Non Tenere, holde not thou.</i> <i>Teniamo noi, let vs holde.</i>
Plur.	<i>Teniate voi, holde you.</i> <i>Tengano coloro, let them holde.</i>

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

	<i>O Dio Voglia che, &c.</i>
Sing.	<i>Io Tenga,</i> <i>Tu tenga,</i> <i>Colui tenga,</i> <i>Noi teniamo</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi teniate,</i> <i>Coloro tengano,</i>

Preter.

OF VERBES.

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Preterimperfectense.

O Dio voleffe che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Teneſſi.</i>	{	I	}
	<i>Tu tenefſi,</i>		thou	
	<i>Colui tenefſe,</i>	{	he	hilde or
	<i>Noi tenefſimo.</i>		we	
Plu.	<i>Voi tenefſte.</i>	{	you	did holde
	<i>Coloro tenefſero,</i>		they	

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

<i>Io habbia tenuto.</i>	{	{	{	I
<i>Tu habbi tenuto,</i>				thou
<i>Colui habbia tenuto.</i>				he
<i>Noi habbiamo tenuto.</i>				we
<i>Voi habbiate tenuto.</i>	{	{	{	you
<i>Coloro habbiano tenuto</i>				they

Prieterpluperfektense.

O Dio Voleffò che, &c.

<i>Io haueſſi tenuto.</i>	{	I	thou
<i>Tu haueſſi tenuto.</i>			
<i>Colui haueſſe tenuto.</i>	{	I wolde	he
<i>Noi haueſſimo tenuto.</i>		to god	we
<i>Voi haueſte tenuto.</i>	{	that	you
<i>Coloro haueſſero tenuto.</i>			they

OF VERBES.

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{ Io T énga da qua in- nanzi.	{ Tu T enga da qua innanzi.	{ Colui teng a da qua innanzi.	{ Noi Teniamo da qua innanzi,	{ Voi temate da qua innanzi.	{ Coloro tengano da qua innanzi.	I	thou
Plur.	{ God graüt that	{ he	{ holde hereaf.	{ we	{ ter.	{ you	{ they	{ }

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia siacosache.

Sing.	{ Io T enga, Tu teng a,	{ Colui teng a, Noi Teniamo,	{ for	{ I thou	{ he	{ hold.
Plur.	{ Voi teniate, Coloro T engano,	{ asmuche as	{ we you they	{ }	{ }	{ }

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegnache.

{ Io T enessi, Tu tenessi,	Although I helde or did holde.	{ he	{ hold.

As in the optatiue mode.

Other.

Otherwise, *Se*,

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Tenerei, Terrei, Te-} \\ \text{neria, and Terria.} \\ \\ \text{Tu tenestis & terresti,} \\ \text{Colui tenerebbe, terreb-} \\ \text{be, teneria, & terria.} \\ \\ \text{Noi Teneremmo & ter-} \\ \text{remmo,} \end{array} \right.$	if	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \\ \text{we} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \\ \text{we} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shold} \\ \text{holde.} \end{array} \right.$
Plur.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Voi tenestis & terresti,} \\ \text{coloro tenerebbono, ter-} \\ \text{rebbono, teneriano, and terriano.} \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$		

Preterperfectense.

*Quando.**Io Habbia tenuto*: when I haue helde.*Tu habbi tenuto*, when thou hast helde. &c. As in the optatiue mode.Otherwise. *Che.*

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Haueret, and Hauer-} \\ \text{ria tenuto,} \\ \\ \text{Tu hauerest tenuto,} \\ \text{Colui haueretbbe & ha-} \\ \text{ueria tenuto,} \\ \\ \text{Noi haueremmo tenuto,} \end{array} \right.$	that	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \\ \text{we} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \\ \text{we} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{holde} \\ \text{hau} \\ \text{helde.} \end{array} \right.$
Plur.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Voi hauerest tenuto.} \\ \text{Coloro haueretbbe, &} \\ \text{haueriano tenuto.} \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$		

OF VERBES.

Preterpluperfектence.

Poi che.

Slò Hanessi tenuto, Since I had helde.*Tu Hanessi tenuto*, Since thou haddest helde, &c,
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando

*Slò Hauerò tenuto.**Tu hanerò tenuto.**Colui hauerà tenuto.**Noi hauerremo tenuto.**Voi hauerete tenuto.**Coloro hauerão tenuto.**I*
Tu
Colui
Noi
Voi
*Coloro**thou*
he
we
you
*they**shall*
haue
helde

The infinitiue mode: present tense.

Tenere.

To holde.

Preterperfectense.

Hauer tenuto.

To haue helde.

Future tense.

*Douer tenere**Effer per tenere**Haucre à tenere**To be to holde, or to holde her-**after.*Participles *Tenente*, holding. *Tenuto*, helde.
Tenenti, holding. *Tenuti*, helde,
Present

Presente tense.

Tenendo, Holding.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo tenuto, hauing helde.

Gerūdes

Future tense.

Donendo tenere } Being, or hauing to*Hauendo à tenere* } holde.*Essendo pertenere*

The thirde Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense

Io Leggo: I reade.Singul. *Tu Leggi*: thou readest.*Colui Legge*, he readeth.*Noi Leggiamo*: we reade.Plur. *Voi Leggete*: you reade.*Coloro Leggono*: they reade.

Preterperfectense.

*Io Leggēua, and Leggea.*Sin. *Tu Leggeni.**Colui Leggēua and Leggea,**Noi Leggēuamo.*Plu. *Voi Leggēuuate.**coloro Leggēuano & leggeano**I*

thou

he

we

you

they

did

reade.

OF VERBES.
Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i> <i>Tu leggeſti, & hai letto,</i> <i>Colui leſſe, & ha letto,</i> <i>Noi Leggēmo, and habbiamo letto.</i>	<i>I</i> thou he we
Plur.	<i>Voi leggeſte, and haue te letto.</i> <i>Coloro leſſero, and hanno letto,</i>	<i>haue reade.</i> you they

Preterpluperfetense

Sing.	<i>Io haueua letto.</i> <i>Tu haueui letto.</i> <i>Colui haueua letto,</i>	<i>I</i> thou he
Plur.	<i>Noi Haueuamo letto,</i> <i>Voi haueuāte letto,</i> <i>Coloro haueuāno letto.</i>	<i>had reade.</i> we you they

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Leggerò.</i> <i>Tu Leggerai,</i> <i>Colui Leggerà,</i>	<i>I</i> thou he
Plur.	<i>Noi Leggeremo.</i> <i>Voi leggerete,</i> <i>Coloro leggeranno.</i>	<i>we</i> shall or will reade. you they

Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.
Tu Voi leggere, thou wilte reade, &c. as in Indicative mode.

Th

Th'imperative mode: Present tense.

Singul. $\begin{cases} \text{Leggi tu,} & \text{Reade thou.} \\ \text{Legga colui,} & \text{let him reade.} \\ \text{Leggiamo noi,} & \text{let vs reade.} \end{cases}$

Plur. $\begin{cases} \text{Leggete voi,} & \text{reade you.} \\ \text{Leggano coloro,} & \text{let them reade.} \\ \text{Non Leggere,} & \text{reade not thou.} \end{cases}$

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	$\begin{cases} \text{Io Legga,} \\ \text{Tu Legga,} \\ \text{Colui Legga,} \\ \text{Noi Leggiamo,} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{God} \\ \text{graūt} \\ \text{that} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{we} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{reade.} \\ \text{reade.} \\ \text{reade.} \\ \text{reade.} \end{cases}$
Plur.	$\begin{cases} \text{Voi Leggiāte,} \\ \text{Coloro Leggano,} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{cases}$		

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sing.	$\begin{cases} \text{Io Leggessi.} \\ \text{Tu Leggessi,} \\ \text{Colui Leggesse,} \\ \text{Noi Leggessimo,} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{to God} \\ \text{that} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{would} \\ \text{he} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{thou} \\ \text{we} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{reade,} \\ \text{or did} \\ \text{reade.} \end{cases}$
Plur.	$\begin{cases} \text{Voi Leggeste,} \\ \text{Coloro leggessero,} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{cases}$			

OF VERBES.

Preterfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	Io Habbia letto,	I
	Tu habbia letto,	thou
	Colui habbia letto,	he
	Noi habbiamo letto,	wee
Plur.	Voi habbiate letto,	you
	Coloro habbiano letto,	they

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	Io Hauessi letto,	I
	Tu hauessi letto,	thou
	Colui hauesse letto,	he
	Noi Hauessimo letto,	wee
Plur.	Voi haueste letto,	you
	Coloro hauessero letto	they

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	Io Legga da qua innanzi,	I
	Tu Legga da qua innanzi,	thou
	Colui Legga da qua innanzi,	he
	Noi Leggiamo da qua innanzi,	wee
Plur.	Voi Leggiate da qua innanzi,	you
	Coloro leggano da qua innanzi,	they

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sua cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Legga,</i> <i>Tu Legga,</i> <i>Colui Legga,</i>	for asmuche	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i>	<i>reade.</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i> <i>Voi Leggiate,</i> <i>Coloro Leggano,</i>	as	<i>wee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Leggessi, Although I reade or did reade.

Tu leggessi, although thou readest or didest reade
&c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Se.*

Sm.	<i>Io Leggerei, and Leggeria,</i> <i>Tu Leggerezisti,</i> <i>Colui Leggerezrebbe, and Leg-</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i>	<i>sholde</i>
	<i>geria,</i> <i>Noi Leggeremmo,</i> <i>Voi Leggeresteste,</i>	<i>wee</i> <i>you</i>	<i>reade.</i>
Plu.	<i>Coloro Leggerebbono, and Leggeriano,</i>	<i>they</i>	

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Io Habbia letto, when I haue reade.

Tu Habi letto, when thou hast reade, &c. as in
the optatiue mode.

OF VERBES.
Otherwayes, Che.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Hauerèi, and Ha-} \\ \text{ueria letto,} \\ \text{Tu haueresti letto,} \\ \text{Colui hauerebbe, and} \\ \text{haueria letto,} \\ \text{Noi haueremmo letto,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{that} \\ \text{wee} \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sholde} \\ \text{haue} \\ \text{reade} \end{array} \right\}$
Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Voi hauereste letto,} \\ \text{Coloro hauerèbbono \&} \\ \text{haueriano letto,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$	

Preterpluperfextence.

Poi che.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Haueſſi letto, Since I had reade.} \\ \text{Tu Haueſſi letto, Since thou haddest reade, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$
as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io Hauerò letto.} \\ \text{Tu haueràs letto,} \\ \text{Colui hauerà letto,} \\ \text{Noi hauerèmo letto,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{whē} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{haue} \\ \text{reade,} \\ \text{we} \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Voi hauerete letto,} \\ \text{Coloro hauerāno letto,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \text{you} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense,

Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectense.

Hauer letto, to haue reade.

Futur.

OF VERBES.

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Future tense.

Douer Leggere }
Hauera Leggere } To be to reade, or to reade
Esser per Leggere } hereafter.

Participles } *Legente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.
 } *Legenti*, reading. *Letti*, reade.

Present tense.

Gerüdes } *Legendo*, reading.
 } *Hauendo letto*, hauing reade.

Future tense.

Douendo leggere }
Hauendo da leggere } Being, or hauing
Essendo per leggere } to reade.

The fourth Coniugation.

Th' Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. } *Io Odo*, I heare.
 } *Tu Odi*, thou hearest.
 } *Colui Ode*, he heareth.
 Plur. } *Noi Vdiamo*, we heare.
 } *Voi Vdite*, you heare.
 } *Coloro Odono*, they heare.

F iii.

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

	<i>Io Vdīua.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Tū vdīui,</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>Colui vdīua,</i>	<i>hee</i>	<i>heard or did heare.</i>
	<i>Noi vdīuamo,</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi vdīuante,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro vdīuano & vdīiano</i>		

Preterperfectense.

	<i>Io Vdi, vdy, and ho vdito,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Tū vdīsti, and hāi vdito,</i>		
	<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdito,</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>haue</i>
	<i>Noi Vdīmimo, and Habbua-</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>mo vdito,</i>	<i>whee</i>	<i>heard.</i>
	<i>Voi vdīste & hauete vdito,</i>		
	<i>Coloro vdīrono, vdīron, vdī-</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
	<i>ro, vdīr, and hanno vdito.</i>		

Preterpluperfectense.

	<i>Io Hauena Vdīto,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Tū hāueni Vdīto;</i>		
	<i>Colui hauena vdito,</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>had heard</i>
	<i>Noi haueniamo vdito,</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi hauenuate vdito,</i>	<i>whee</i>	<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro hauenano vdito,</i>		

Future tense.

	<i>Io Vdīro,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>shall or will</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Tū vdīrāi,</i>		
	<i>Colui vdīrā,</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>heare.</i>

Plu.

Plur. *Noi Vdiremo,* *Swee* shall or will
Voi vdirete, *you* heare.
Coloro vdiranno, *they*

Io Voglio vdire, I will heare.

Tu Voi vdire, thou wilt heare, &c.

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. *Odi tu*: heare thou.
Oda colui, let him heare.
Non Vdire, heare not thou.
Vdiamo noi, let vs heare.
 Plur. *Vdite voi*, heare you.
Odano coloro, let them heare,

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing. *Io Oda,* God *I*
Tu Oda, thou
Colui Oda, graut *he* heare.
Noi Odiamo, that *whee*
 Plur. *Voi Odiate,* you
Coloro Odano, they

Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sing. *Io Vdissi,* I wolde *I*
Tu vdissi, thou
Colui vdisse, to God *he* heard or
Noi vdissimo, that *we* did heare
 Plur. *Voi vdiste,* you
Coloro vdissero, they

OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	Io Habbia vduto,	God graut that	I	I
	Tu habbia vduto,		thou	thou
	Colui habbia vduto,		he	he
	Noi habbiamo vduto,		we	have
Plu.	Voi habbiate vduto,	that	you	heard
	Coloro habbiano vduto,		they	

Preterpluperfectense

O dio Volesse che, &c.

Sin.	Io Hauessi vduto,	I wolde to God that	I	I
	Tu hauessi vduto,		thou	thou
	Colui hauessi vduto,		he	had
	Noi Hauessimo vduto,		wee	had
Plu.	Voi haueste vduto,	that	you	heard
	Coloro hauessero vduto,		they	

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	Io Oda da qua innazi,	god graut that	I	I
	Tu Oda da qua innazi		thou	thou
	Colui Oda da qua in-		he	
	nanzi,			
Plu.	Noi Vdiamo da qua innazi,	god graut that	we	heare
	Voi Vdiate da qua in-		you	here-
	nanzi,			after.
	Coloro Odano da qua innazi,		they	

The

OF VERBES.

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The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Conciaciacosache. &c.

	<i>Io Oda</i>	for	I	thou	heare.
Sing.	<i>Tu Oda,</i>				
	<i>Colui Oda,</i>	asmuche	he	we	heare.
Plur.	<i>Noi Vdiamo,</i>				
	<i>Voi Vdate,</i>	as	you	they	you
	<i>Coloro Odano,</i>				

Preterimperfectense.

Auegnache.

	<i>Io Vdissi,</i>	Although	I	thou	heard or
Sing.	<i>Tu Vdissi,</i>				
	<i>Colui vdisse,</i>	he	we	did heare	or
Plur.	<i>Noi Vdissimo,</i>				
	<i>Voi Vdiste,</i>	you	they	they	they
	<i>Coloro v. issero</i>				

Otherwise, &c:

	<i>Io Vdirei, vdiria.</i>	if	I	thou	should
Sing.	<i>Tu vdiriesti,</i>				
	<i>Colui vdirrebbe, and</i>	he	we	you	heare.
Plur.	<i>Noi Vdirimmo,</i>				
	<i>Voi vdirreste,</i>	you	they	they	they
	<i>Coloro vdireranno, &c.</i>				
	<i>vdiriano.</i>				

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	<i>Io Habbia vđito,</i> <i>Tu habbia vđito,</i> <i>Colui habbia vđito,</i> <i>Noi habbiamo vđito,</i>	whē	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>haue</i>
Plu	<i>Voi habbiate vđito,</i> <i>Coloro habbiano vđito,</i>		<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	
			<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>heard.</i>
			<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	

Otherwise, Che.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerei and Hane-</i> <i>ria vđito,</i> <i>Tu hauereſti vđito,</i> <i>Colui hauerebbe and</i> <i>haueria vđito,</i> <i>Noi Hauerēmo vđito,</i>	that	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>hold</i>
	<i>Colui haueretebbe and</i> <i>haueria vđito,</i> <i>Noi Hauerēmo vđito,</i>		<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi hauereſte vđito,</i> <i>Coloro hauereſſono &</i> <i>haueriano vđito,</i>		<i>we</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>haue</i>
			<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	

Preterpluperfectense.

Porche.

Sin.	<i>Io Haueffi vđito,</i> <i>Tu Haueffi vđito,</i> <i>Colui haueffe vđito,</i> <i>Noi haueffimo vđito,</i>	Since	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>had</i>
			<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	
Plu	<i>Voi haueffe vđito,</i> <i>Coloro haueffero vđito</i>	that	<i>that</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>heard</i>
			<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	

Future

Future tense.

Quando.

Si	Io hauerò <i>Vdito</i> :	whē	I	thou	shall
Tu	Tu hauerà <i>vdito</i> ,		he		haue
Colui	Colui hauerà <i>vdito</i> ,		we		heard.
Noi	Noi haueremo <i>vdito</i> ,		you		
Plu	Voi hauerete <i>vdito</i> ,		they		
	Coloro haueranno <i>vdito</i> .				

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Vdare, to heare.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere vdito, to haue heard.

Future tense.

*Douere vdire**Hauere ad vdire**Essere per vdire.*

To be to heare, or to heare
hereafter.

Participles *Vdiente*, hearing: *vdito* heard.
Vdienti, hearing: *vditi* heard.

Present tense.

Odendo, Hearing.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo vdito, Hauing heard.

Future tense.

Douendo Vdire { Being or hauing*Essendo per vdire* { to heare.*Hauendo ad vdire*

Gerudes

And because th' Italian tonge doth lack a Verbe
passiue: & can not expresse the passiue voyce, with-
out the helpe of this Verbe *Sono*: therfore we must
first declyne this verbe before we can proceede to
th' other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. *Io Sono*: I am.
Sing. *Tu Séi*: thou art.
Sing. *Colui E*: he is.
Plu. *Noi Siamo*: we are or be.
Plu. *Voi Séte*: you are or be.
Plu. *Coloro Sono*: they are or be.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing. *Io Era*, I was.
Sing. *Tu Eri*, thou wast.
Sing. *Colui Era*, he was.
Plu. *Noi Erauamo*, and *Eramo*, we were.
Plu. *Voi Erauate*, you were.
Plu. *Coloro Erano*, they were.

Preterperfectense.

Sing. *Io Fui*, and *Sono stato*, I
Sing. *Tu Fosti*, and *Sei stato*, thou
Sing. *Colui Fu*, and *E stato*, he
Plu. *Noi Fummo*, & *Siamo stati*, we
Plu. *Voi Foste*, and *Sete stati*, you
Plu. *Coloro Furono*, *Furo*, *Furo*, they
Plu. *and Sono stati*.

Preter-

Preterpluperfextense.

Sing.	<i>Io Era stato,</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Eri stato,</i>	
	<i>Colui Era stato.</i>	
	<i>Noi Eravamo stati,</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi Eravate stati.</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Coloro Erano stati.</i>	

Sing.	<i>Io Sarò and Fia.</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Sarài,</i>	
	<i>Colui Sarà, Fia, and Fié,</i>	
	<i>Noi Sarèmo,</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi Saréte,</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Coloro Saranno, & Fiano,</i>	

Future tense.

Singul.	<i>Io Sarò, and Fia.</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Sarài,</i>	
	<i>Colui Sarà, Fia, and Fié,</i>	
	<i>Noi Sarèmo,</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi Saréte,</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Coloro Saranno, & Fiano,</i>	

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	<i>Sì, Sia, and Siè tu,</i> Be thou.
	<i>Sia, and Siè colui,</i> Let him be
Plur.	<i>Siamo noi,</i> Let vs be.

Plur.	<i>Siate voi,</i> Be you.
	<i>Siano coloro,</i> Let them be.

The Optatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing.	<i>O Dio voglia, Dio voglia, o Dio che, o che,</i>	
	<i>Io Sia,</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Sì, Sia, and Siè,</i>	
	<i>Colui Sia,</i>	
	<i>Noi Siamo,</i>	
Plur.	<i>Voi Siate,</i>	<i>thou</i>
	<i>Coloro Siano, & Sieno,</i>	

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio Volesse, Dio volesse, &
Dio, che, & che.

Io Fóssi, & Fússi,	I
Sin. <i>Tu Fóssi, & Fússi,</i>	thou
<i>Colui fósse, & fússe,</i>	he
<i>Noi Fóssimo, and</i>	to God
Plu <i>fússimo,</i>	that
<i>Voi fóste, & fúste,</i>	you
<i>Coloro fóssero, and</i>	they
<i>fússero.</i>	were.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia, &c.

Io Sia stato,	I
Sin. <i>Tu Sia stato,</i>	thou
<i>Colui Sia stato,</i>	he
<i>Noi Siamo stati,</i>	haue ben.
Plu <i>Voi Siate stati,</i>	we
<i>Coloro Siano stati,</i>	you
	they

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, che, &c.

Io Fóssistato,	I
Sin. <i>Tu Fóssistato,</i>	thou
<i>Colui Fósse stato,</i>	he
<i>Noi Fóssimo stato,</i>	had bea.
Plu <i>Voi Fóste stato,</i>	we
<i>Coloro Fóssero stato,</i>	you
	they

Future

Future tense.

O Dio vogliache, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia da qua innanzi,</i>	{ god grāut that }	I	I
	<i>Tu Sij da qua innanzi,</i>		thou	thou
	<i>Colui Sia da qua innazi,</i>		he	be
	<i>Noi Siamo da qua in-</i>		here-	
Plur.	<i>nanzi,</i>	{ we you they }	we	after
	<i>Voi State da qua innazi,</i>		you	
	<i>Coloro Siano da qua in-</i>	{ we you they }	they	
	<i>nanzi.</i>			

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia,</i>	{ for asimuche as }	I am.
	<i>Tu Sij,</i>		thou art.
	<i>Colui Sia,</i>		he is.
	<i>Noi Siamo,</i>		we are.
Plur.	<i>Voi State,</i>	{ we you they }	you are.
	<i>Coloro Siano,</i>		they are.

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegna che.

Singul.	<i>Io Füssi,</i>	{ Although he we you they }	I	I
	<i>Tu Füssi,</i>		thou	thou
	<i>Colui Füssse,</i>		he	were.
	<i>Noi Fussimo,</i>		we	
Plur.	<i>Voi Füste,</i>	{ we you they }	you	
	<i>Coloro füssero,</i>		they	

Otherwise, *Se.*

<i>Singu.</i>	<i>Io Sarei, and Saria.</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Saresti,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Sarebbe, and</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>Saria.</i>		<i>should</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Noi Saremmo,</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>be.</i>
	<i>Voi Sareste,</i>		<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro Sarebbono, &c</i>		<i>they</i>
	<i>sariano,</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Io Sia stato,</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Sii stato,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Sia stato,</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Siamo stati,</i>		<i>haue ben.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Voi State stati,</i>	<i>we</i>	
	<i>Coloro Siano stati,</i>		<i>you</i>
			<i>they</i>

Otherwise, *Che.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Io Sarei, & Saria stato</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu Saresti stato,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui Sarebbe & Saria</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>stato,</i>		<i>sholde haue</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Noi Saremmo stato</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>ben.</i>
	<i>Voi Sareste stato,</i>		<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro sarebbono and</i>		
	<i>sariano stato.</i>		<i>they</i>

Preter.

Preterpluperfetense.

Porche.

Io Fussi stato,	Since that	I
Tu Fussi stato,		thou
Colui Fuisse stato,		he
Noi Fussimo stati,		wee
Voi Fuisse stati.		you
Coloro fuisse stati,		they
		had ben.

Future tensē.

Quando.

Io Saro stato,	when	I
Tu Sarai stato,		thou
Colui sarastato,		he
Noi Sarēmo stati,		wee
Voi farēte stati,		you
Coloro faranno stati,		they
		ben.

Th' infinitive mode: Present tensē.

Essere, to be.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato, to haue ben.

Future tensē.

Don'er' Essere, To be to be, or to haue to be.
Hauere ad Essere.Participles
Stato, stata, and futo, futa, bene.
Stati, state: and futi, fute, bene.

G

OF VEBRES.

Present tense.

Essendo, Being.

Preterperfectense.

Gerûdes

Esséndo, stato, stata, stati, state: Hauing
ben.

Future tense.

Douendo essere } Being, or hauing
Hauendo ad essere } to be.
Essendo per essere.The declining of a Verbe passiuе of
the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. *Io Sono amato*, I am loued.
Tu Sér amato, thou art loued.
Colui E amato: si ama, amasi, he is loued.
Noi Siâmo amati, we are loued.
Voi Sête amati, you are loued.
Coloro Sóno amati: si amano, amonosi, and
mansi, they are loued.

Preterimperfectense.

Singu. *Io Era amato*, *I* }
Tu Eri amato, *thou* } was loued.
Colui Era àmato, si *he* }
amâua, amandasi. }

Plur.

Plur. *Noi Eravamo amati,* *we*
Voi Eravate amati, *vou* *were loued*
Coloro Erano amati, *they*
si amauano, amauanosi, and amauansi.

Preterperfectense.

Sing. *Io Sono stato, & Fui amato,* *I*
Tu Sei stato, & Fosti amato, *thou*
Colui Estante, and Fu amato: *he*
si amio, amoſſi. *haue ben*
Noi Siamo stati, and Fummo *we* *loued.*
 Plur. *amati.*
Voi ſete ſtati, & Foste amati *you*
Coloro Sono ſtati and Furo- *they*
rono amati; si amareno, Amaron, amaro, amar,
& amaronosi, amaronsi, amarosi, amarsi.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. *Io Era ſtato amato,* *I*
Tu Eri ſtato amato, *thou*
Colui Era ſtato amato, *he*
Noi erauamo ſtati amati, *we* *had ben*
 Plur. *Voi erauate ſtati amati,* *you* *loued.*
Coloro erano ſtati amati, *they*

Future tense.

Sing. *Io Sarò amato,* *I*
Tu Sarai amato, *thou* *shalbelo-*
Colui Sara amato: si .- She Sued.
ra, ameraiſſi,

Flur. *Noi Saremo amati,* *we*
Voi sarete amati, *you* shall be
Coloro faranno amati: si A- *They loued.*
meranno, ameranno, and ameransi.

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. *Sij amato tu: Be thou loued.*
Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi, Let him be lo-
ued.
Si amo amati noi. Let vs be loued.
State amati voi, be you loued.
Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, & amisi,
let them be loued.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Vogliache, &c.

Sing. *Io Sia amato,* *I*
Tu sij amato, *thou*
Colui sia amato, si God
ami, amisi, *he* be lo-
Noi Siamo amati, *that* *whee*
Voi siate amati, *you*
Coloro siano amati, *they*
siamino, aminosi, and amisi,

Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio Voleffe che, &c.

Singul.

	<i>Io Fossi amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>were lo-</i>
<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Tu fossi amato,</i>			
	<i>Colui fossi amato, si</i>	<i>I wolde</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>ued.</i>
	<i>amasse, amassisti,</i>			
	<i>Noi Fossimo amati</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>wee</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi foste amati,</i>			
	<i>Coloro fossero ama-</i>	<i>tti, si amassero, amasseroſi, and amasserſi.</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

	<i>Io ſui ſtato amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>had</i>
<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Tu ſiſtato amato,</i>			
	<i>Colui Sia ſtato amato,</i>	<i>God graunt</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>haue</i>
	<i>Noi Siuimi ſtati amati,</i>			
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Voi ſtate ſtati amati,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>bene</i>
	<i>Coloro ſiano ſtati amati</i>			

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volette che, &c.

	<i>Io Fossi ſtato amato,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>had ben</i>
<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Tu fossi ſtato amato</i>			
	<i>Colui foſſe ſtato a-</i>	<i>I wolde</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>lo-</i>
	<i>mato.</i>			
	<i>Noi foſſimo ſtati a-</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>ued.</i>
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>mati.</i>			
	<i>Voi foſſe ſtati amati,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>they</i>
	<i>Coloro foſſero ſtati</i>			

Future tense.

O dio Voleffe che, &c.

	Io Sia amato da qua innanzi,	I	
Sing.	Tu Sij amato da qua innanzi.	thou	be
	Colui sia amato da qua innanzi,	God	loued
	Noi Siamo amati da qua innanzi,	graūt	here- after.
	Voi Siate amati da qua innanzi.	that	we
Plur.	Coloro siano amati da qua innanzi.		you
			they

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concia sia cosa che, &c.

Io Sia amato, For asinuch as I am loued.

Tu Sij amato, For asinuch as thou art loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Io Fossi amato, Although I were loued.

Tu Fossi amato, Although thou were loued, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Other.

Otherwise, Se:

Sing. *Io Sarei & aria amato* } *I* }
 { *Tu saresti amato,* } if } *thou* } *shold be*
 { *Colui sarebbe & saria.* } *he* } *sloued.*
amato: si amererebbe, amerebbe, si ameria, ameriasi.

Plur. *Noi Saremmo amati,* } *We* }
 { *Voi sareste amati,* } if } *you* } *shold be*
 { *Coloro sarebbono and* } *they* } *sloued.*
*sariano amati: si amererebbono, amererebbonosi, amereb-
 bonsi, si ameriano, amerianosi, & ameriansi.*

Preterperfectense.

Concia sia cosa che.

Io Sia stato amato: For asmuch as I haue benlo-
 ued.

Tu Sia stato amato: For asmuch as thou hast bene-
 ued, &c. As in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se:

Sing. *Io Sarei, and Saria stato* } *I* }
 { *amato,* } *thou* } *shold*
 { *Tu saresti stato amato,* } *he* } *haue*
 { *Colui sarebbe, and saria* } *bene*
 { *stato amato,* } *sloued*
 { *Noi Saremmo stati amati,* } if }
 { *Voi sareste stati amati,* } we }
 { *Coloro sarebbono, and sa-* } you }
 { *riuno stati amati,* } they }

Preterimperfectense.

Poi che.

{ *Io Fosſi ſtato amato*, Since I had ben loued.
 { *Tu foſſi ſtato amato*, Since thou haddeſt bene lo-
 ued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

<i>Si.</i>	<i>Io Sarò ſtato amato</i>	{	I	
	<i>Tu Sarà ſtato amato</i>			thou
	<i>Colui Sarà ſtato amato,</i>			when he

<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Noi Sarémo ſtati amati,</i>	{	we	
	<i>Voi Saréte ſtati amati,</i>			bene
	<i>Coloro Saranno ſtati amati,</i>			you

		{	they	
				lo-
				ued.

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere amato, or *Amarſi*, to be loued.

Preterperfectense.

Essere ſtato amato, or *Effersi amato*, to have
ben loued.

Future tense.

Donere eſſere amato, *Donerſi amare*, *Donere-
márfi*,

Hauere ad eſſere amato, *Hauere ad amarſi*, *Ha-
uerſi ad amare*.

Effere per amarſi, *Effersi per amare*, to be, to be
loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

Participles { *Amato, loued. Amati, loued.*
Amata, loued. Amate, loued.

Present tense.

Essendo amato: & Amatosi: Being loued.

Preterperfect tense.

Essendo stato amato: Hauing ben loued

Future tense.

Gerundes { *Essendo per essere amato: Essendo si per
 amare: and Essendo per amarsi,
 Douendo essere amato, Douendo si ama-
 re, and Douendo amarsi,
 Hauendo ad essere amato, Hauendosi ad
 amare, and Hauendo ad amarsi: Be-
 ing to be loued.*

And bicausethis Verbe *Ho* (I haue) commeth
 often in use: as may be seene in the declining of
 the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought
 good not to omit the declining of it.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io Ho, and Hâgio poeticall: I haue.*
Tu Hast: thou haste.
Colo Ho, and Hâne poeticall: he hath.

Plur. { *Noi Habbiamo: we haue.*
Voi haueste: you haue.
Colo hâmo: they haue.

Preterimperfectense.

Sin.	<i>Io Hauéua, and Hauéa,</i> <i>Tu hauéui,</i> <i>Colui hauéua, and hauéa,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>wee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>
Plu.	<i>Noi Hauéuamo,</i> <i>Voi hauenáte,</i> <i>Coloro hauéuano, and haueno,</i>	
Plu.	<i>ámó hauúto,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i>
	<i>Voi hauesté, & haueto hauúto</i> <i>Coloro hébbero, and hanno hauúto,</i>	<i>he</i> <i>wee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hébbi, and Ho hauúto,</i> <i>Tu hauésti, and hái hauúto,</i> <i>Colui hébbe, and ha hauúto,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>wee</i> <i>had.</i>
	<i>Noi Hauemano, and habbi-</i>	
Plur.	<i>ámó hauúto,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i>
	<i>Voi hauesté, & haueto hauúto</i> <i>Coloro hébbero, and hanno hauúto,</i>	<i>you</i> <i>they</i>

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauéua hauúto,</i> <i>Tu hauéui hauúto</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui hauéua hauúto,</i>	
Plur.	<i>Noi Hauéuamo hauúto,</i>	<i>he</i> <i>wee</i> <i>had.</i>
	<i>Voi hauenáte hauúto,</i> <i>Coloro hauéuano hauúto,</i>	<i>you</i> <i>they</i>

Future tense.

Sing.	<i>Io Hauerò, haurò, and Harrò,</i> <i>Tu hauerái, haurái, and harrái,</i> <i>Colui hauerà, haurà, & harrà,</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>shall</i> <i>have</i> <i>Plur.</i>

Plur.	Noi Hauerémo, hauremo, &	wee harrémo, Voi haueréte, haureté, and	you harrète,	shall haue.
	Coloro haueranno, haurano,			
	and harranno,			

The Imperative mode: Present tense.

Sing	Noi Habbia tu, haue thou,
	Habbiacolui, let him haue.
Plur.	Noi Habbiamo noi, let vs haue,
	Habbiate voi, haue you,

The Optative mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing	Noi Habbia,	I God graūt	thou he wee	haue.	
	Tu habbia,				
	Colui habbia,				
Plur.	Noi Habbiamo,	that			
	Voi habbiate,	you			

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing	Noi Hauessi,	I thou	had.		
	Tu hauessi,				
	Colui hauesse,				
Plur.	Noi Hauessimo,	I wolde, he to God that			
	Voi haueste,	ye			

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Habbia hanuto,</i>	<i>God graut</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu habbia hanuto,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui habbia hanuto,</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Habbiamo hanuto,</i>		<i>we</i>
<i>Plu</i>	<i>Voi habbiate hanuto,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>had.</i>
	<i>Coloro habbiano hanuto</i>		<i>you</i>

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Hauessi hanuto,</i>	<i>I wolde to God</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu hauessi hanuto,</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui hauesse hanuto,</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>Noi Hauessimo hanuto,</i>		<i>had</i>
<i>Plu</i>	<i>Voi haueste hanuto,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>whee</i>
	<i>Coloro hauessero hanuto</i>		<i>had</i>

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Io Habbia da qua innanzi</i>	<i>God graut</i>	<i>I</i>
	<i>Tu habbia da qua innanzi</i>		<i>thou</i>
	<i>Colui habbia da qua in-</i>		<i>he</i>
	<i>nanzi,</i>		<i>hau-</i>
<i>Plu</i>	<i>Noi Habbiamo da qua</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>wee</i>
	<i>innanzi,</i>	<i>graut</i>	<i>her-</i>
<i>Plu</i>	<i>Voi habbiate da qua in-</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>after</i>
	<i>nanzi,</i>		<i>you</i>
	<i>Coloro habbiano da qua</i>		<i>they</i>
	<i>innanzi,</i>		

Tlk

The subjunctive mode; Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

170 *Edictum. Forasmuch as I haue.*

Tubabba. For as it such as thou hast, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Preterimperfectense.

Aucma che.

Slo Haueſſi. Although I had.

Tu habessi, Although thou haddest, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Otherwise, see

Sing.	{ 10 Haucrei, haurei, & har- rei: Haueria, hauria, & harria,	{ If thou shold hau.	I
Plur.	{ Tu haucresti, hauresti, and barresti, Colui hauerébbe, haureibbe, and harreibbe: Haueria, hauria, and harria,	{ he	I
Plur.	{ Noi Haueremmo, haurémm- mo, and harrémmo,	{ wee	I
Plur.	{ Voi haucreste, hauriste, & barreste, Coloro hauerébbono, hau- reibbono, and harreibbono: Haueriano, hauria- no, and harriano.	{ If you	I

OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

Concio sui cosa che.

S. *Io Habbia hauuto:* For asmuch as I haue had.
T. *Tu habbia hauuto:* For asmuch as thou hast had,
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *O Che.*

S.	<i>Iohauerèi, and Haueria hauuto,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>shold</i>
T.	<i>Tu hauerest hauuto, Colui hauerèbbe and ha- ueria hauuto,</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>haue</i>
N.	<i>Noi Haueremmo hauuto,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>whee</i>	<i>had.</i>
P.	<i>Voi hauerestе hauuto, Coloro hauerèbbono, and haueriano, hauuto,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>

Preterpluperfectense.

Poiche.

S. *Io Hauessi hauuto:* Since I had had.
T. *Tu hauessi hauuto:* Since thou haddest had, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

S.	<i>Iohauerò hauuto,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>shall</i>
T.	<i>Tu hauerai hauuto, Colui hauerai hauuto,</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>shane</i>
N.	<i>Noi Haueremo hauuto,</i>	<i>whee</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>had.</i>
P.	<i>Voi hauerestе hauuto, Coloro hauerano hauuto,</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>The</i>

Th' Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Hauere, to haue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauere hauento, to haue had.

Future tense.

Douere hauere, To be to haue.

Essere per hauere, *Hauento, ta, had.*

Participles *Hauente, hauing.*

Hauenti, hauing. *Hauento, te, had.*

Present tense.

Hauendo, hauing.

Preterperfectense.

Hauendo hauento, hauing had.

Gerundes Future tense.

Douendo hauere, Hauing, or being

Hauendo ad hauere, to haue.

Essendo per hauere, to haue.

The declining of the Verbe

Andare: To go.

The Indicative mode: Present tense.

Singul. *Io Vo, and Vado, I go,*

Tu vui: thou goest,

Colui va, he goeth.

Noi Andiamo, wee goe.
 Plu Voi andate, you go.
 Coloro vanno, they go.

Preterimperfectense.

Io Andava,	I	went or did go.
Sin. Tu andavi,	thou	
Colui andava,	he	
Noi Andavamo,	whee	

Plu. Voi andavate,	you	had gone.
Coloro andavano,	they	

Preterperfectense.

Io Andai, and Sono andato,	I	had gone.
Sin. Tu andasti, & Se: andato,	thou	
Colui andò and E andato,	he	
Noi Andammo, & Siamo andati,	we	

Plu. Voi andaste, and Sete andati,	you	was gone.
Coloro andarono, & Sono andati,	they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Io Era andato,	I	had gone, or was gone.
Sin. Tu Eri andato,	thou	
Colui Era andato,	he	
Noi Erauamo andati,	we	

Plur. Voi eravate andati,	you
Coloro érano andati,	they

Future tense.

Io Anderò, and Andrò,	I	shall go.
Sin. Tu anderai, and andrai,	thou	
Colui andrà, and andrà,	he	

Plur.

OF VERBES.

三三

Plu. *Noi Anderemo, & andrémo,* *Voi anderéte, and Andréte,* *Coloro anderáno, & andráno,* *we* *you* *they* *shal go.*

The imperative mode: Present tense.

Sin. *V a tu, go thou.*
V àda, and vadì colui, let him go.
Andiamo noi, let us go.

Plu. *Andiate voi, go you.*
V adano, and vadino colóro, let them

Th' optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Io} \text{ } \text{Vada, and vadi,} \\ \text{Tu} \text{ } \text{vàda, and vadì,} \\ \text{Colui} \text{ } \text{vàda, and vadì,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{God} \\ \text{graut} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \\ \text{he} \end{array} \right.$	go
Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noi} \text{ } \text{Andiamo,} \\ \text{Voi} \text{ } \text{andiate,} \\ \text{Coloro} \text{ } \text{vàdano, \& vadino,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right.$

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Andassi,</i> <i>Tu andassi,</i> <i>Colui andasse,</i> <i>Noi Andassimo,</i>	<i>I wolde</i>	<i>I</i>
			<i>thou</i>
			<i>he</i>
			<i>went,</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi andaste,</i> <i>Coloro andassero,</i>	<i>to God</i>	<i>or did</i>
		<i>that</i>	<i>wee</i>
			<i>go.</i>
			<i>you</i>
			<i>they</i>

H

OF VERBES.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	<i>Io Sia andato,</i> <i>Tu Sij andato,</i> <i>Colui Sia andato,</i> <i>Noi Siamo andati,</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>I</i>
		<i>graūt</i>	<i>thou</i>
		<i>he</i>	<i>haue</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi State andati,</i> <i>Coloro Siano andati,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>we</i>
			<i>gone</i>
			<i>you</i>
			<i>they</i>

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Fossi andato,</i> <i>Tu fossi andato,</i> <i>Colui fosse andato,</i> <i>Noi Fossimo andati,</i>	<i>I</i>
		<i>thou</i>
		<i>he</i>
		<i>had</i>
		<i>wolde</i>
		<i>wee</i>
		<i>gone</i>
Plur.	<i>Voi foste andati,</i> <i>Coloro fossero andati,</i>	<i>to God</i>
		<i>that</i>
		<i>you</i>
		<i>they</i>

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	<i>Io Vada da qua innazi</i> <i>Tu vada da qua innazi</i> <i>Colui vada da qua in-</i>	<i>I</i>
		<i>thou</i>
		<i>he</i>
		<i>Goe</i>
		<i>her-</i>
		<i>after</i>
Plur.	<i>Noi Andiamo da qua innazi,</i> <i>Voi Andiate da qua innazi,</i> <i>Coloro vadano da qua innazi,</i>	<i>God</i>
		<i>graūt</i>
		<i>that</i>
		<i>you</i>
		<i>they</i>

The

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

<i>Slo Vada & Vadi,</i>	for af-	I	thou
<i>Sin. Tu vada & vadi,</i>			
<i>Colui vada & vadi</i>	much	he	go.
<i>Noi Andiamo,</i>			
<i>Plu. Voi Andiate,</i>	as that	wee	you
<i>Coloro vadano,</i>			
			they

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

Slo Andassis. Although I went or did go.

Tu andassis. Although thou wentest, or diddest go, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Otherwise, *Se.*

<i>Sin. Slo Anderéi, Andrei, An le-</i>	<i>Colui anderébbe, andrébbe,</i>	If	I
<i>ria, and Andria,</i>			
<i>Tu anderésti, & Andristi,</i>	<i>Anderia, & andria.</i>	thou	he
<i>Colui anderébbe, andrébbe,</i>			
<i>Noi Anderemmo, & An-</i>	<i>dremmo.</i>	we	should go.
<i>Plu. Voi anderestis, & andrestis,</i>			
<i>Coloro anderébbono, and-</i>		you	they
<i>drebbono, andriano, and andriano.</i>			

H ij

OF. VERBES. Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Sia andato, Forasmuch as I haue gone.
Tu Sij andato, Forasmuch as thou hast gone, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Che.*

<i>Io Saréi, & Saria andato</i> <i>Tu Sarèsti andato,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe, & Saria</i> <i>andato,</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>we</i>	<i>shold</i> <i>haue</i> <i>haue</i> <i>gone.</i>
<i>Noi Saremmo andati,</i> <i>Voi Sareste andati,</i> <i>Coloro Sarèbbono, & Sa-</i> <i>riano andati.</i>	<i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>you</i> <i>they</i>	

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Io Fóssi andato, Since I had gone.
Tu fossi andato, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as
 in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

<i>Io Sarò andato,</i> <i>Tu Sarài andato,</i> <i>Colui Sarà andato,</i> <i>Noi Saremo andati,</i> <i>Voi Sarete andati,</i> <i>Coloro Sarāno andati,</i>	<i>whē</i>	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>wee</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>shall</i> <i>be</i> <i>be</i> <i>gone.</i>
		<i>The</i>	

Th' Infinitiue mode : Present tense.

Andare. To go.

Preterperfectense.

Essere andato, To be gonue.

Future tense.

Essere per andare,

Douere andare,

Hauere ad andare.

To be, or to haue to go.

Participles *Andāte, going. Andato,ta: I to ta, gone*

Andāti, going. Andati,te: I ti, I te, gone

Present tense.

Andāndo, Going.

Preterperfectense.

Essēndo andāto, Being gone.

Gerundes Future tense.

Douēndo andare,

Essendo per andare,

Hauendo andare,

Being, or hauing

to go.

I thinke good not to omit certaine wordes

vsed by Poets in the declining in this

Verbe : As in

The Indicatiue mode : Present tense.

Plu. *{ Noi Gino, we go. Voi Gite, you go.*

H iii

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	$\begin{cases} Io Gua, \\ Tu Gui, \\ Colui Gua, \\ Noi Guamo, \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} I \\ thou \\ he \\ wee \end{cases}$	went, or did go.
Plur.	$\begin{cases} Voi Ginate, \\ Coloro Guano, \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} you \\ they \end{cases}$	

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	$\begin{cases} Io Gij, \\ Tu Gisti, \\ Colui Giv, \\ Noi Gimmo, \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} I \\ thou \\ he \\ wee \end{cases}$	haue gonне.
Plur.	$\begin{cases} Voi Gisti, \\ Coloro Girono, \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} you \\ they \end{cases}$	

Future tense.

Sing.	$\begin{cases} Io Giro, \\ Tu Grai, or Irai, \\ Colui Gira, \\ Noi Giremo, \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} I \\ thou \\ he \\ we \end{cases}$	shall go.
Plur.	$\begin{cases} Voi Girete, or Irete, \\ Coloro Giranno, \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} you \\ they \end{cases}$	

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite* or *Ite voi*, Go you.

The Optatiue mode: Preterimperfectense.

O che.

Singul.

Sin.	<i>Slo Gissi,</i> <i>Tu Gissi,</i> <i>Colo Gisse,</i> <i>Noi Gissimo,</i>	{	{	I	thou	he	went, or did
Plu	<i>Voi Giste,</i> <i>Coloro Gissero,</i>			ô that			
{	{	{	{	we	go.	you	they
				you			

The subunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. *Voi Giate*, Forasmuch as you go.

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegnache.

To Giffi, Tu Giffi, &c. as in the Optatiue.

Otherwise, *Se:*

Sm.	<i>Io Girei, Tu Giresti, Colui Girebbe, Noi Giremmo,</i>	If	I	thou
Plu	<i>Voi Giste and Gi- reste,</i>		he wee you	should go.

The other tenses are declined with these participles *Guto*, and *Ito,ta*: *Guti* and *Iti,te*: (gonne) with *Io Seno*, *Io era*, *Io sia*, *Io fossi*, &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Gire and Ire, To go.
Him

Bycause there is somewhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tenses, I haue thought good to say something briefly thereof.

Therfore all Preterperfectenses of th' Indicatiue mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amai*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlai* of *Parlo*: *Mangui* of *Mangio*: and *Pagai* of the Verbe *Pago*.

There are excepted certaine Verbes which in the Present tense are of one syllable: For *Sto* hath *Stéi*, and *Stétti*: *Do* hath *Déi*, *Détti*, and *Diedi*: *Fo* or *Fáccio* hath *Fei*, and *Féci*.

All Verbs of the second Coniugation, that haue *C* as it were a proper and peculiar letter, doe make their Preterperfectenses in *cqui*: as of *Piacco* *Piacqui*: the first person Singular, and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tacqui*, and *Tacque*: of *Giáccio*, *Giáqui*, and *Giacque*.

But such as haue *L*, in the Present tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Vaglio*, is made *Válf*: of *Doglio*, *Dólf*: But *Vóglia* hath in verse *Válf*, and in prose *Volla*: Howbeit, I wolde more willingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgemēt) the least affected.

Againe, certaine Verbes do double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cádo*, *Cáddi*: which also hath *Cadéi* and *Cadétti*. Againe, of *Téngo* is *Ténni*: *Beuo*, *Beuu*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Séppi*, *Ho*, *Hebbi*. *Gódo*, *Godéi*.

Godéi, and *Godetti*. *Fóssø*, *Potéi*, and *Potétti*. *Véggø*, or *Véggio*, *Vidi*. *Prouéggø*, *Prouidi*. *Páio*, *Parui*, and *Parfi*.

Further, touching the Preterperfectenses of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that whose Particles do end in *Vto*, the Preterperfectenses do ende in *Ei*, and in *Eti*: whereupon the Verbe *Pérdø*, when it hath in the Participle *Perdúto*, it hath in the Preterperfectense, *Perdei* and *Perdetti*. *Cómpio*, hath *Compiúto*, *Compiet*, and *Compietti*. *Ricéno*, *Ricenúto*, *Riceuei* and *Riceuetti*. But the Verbe *Concédo*, hath *Concedúto* in prose, and *Concessø* in verse, so that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectense. *Concedeí*, *Concedetti*, and *Concessi*. *Mórdo* hath *Mordúto* or *Mórso*, in the Participle, & *Mordéi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morsi* in the Preterperfectense. But *Conóscø*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conosciúto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobi*.

Also Verbes of the same Coniugation, when they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue also in their Preterimperfectenses a double *S*, as of *Léggø*, is *Letto*, and *Leſſi*: of *Scrino* is *Scritto*, and *Scriffi*: of *Eléggø* is *E'etto*, and *Eleſſi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the Participle *Stréutto*: but in the Preterperfectense *Strinſi*: so are likewise his compoundes, *Aſtringo* and *Coftringo*. Howebeit, I thinke that to happen either bycause it were else to be said in the Participle *Strunto*, if any wolde looke for the reason rather then for the vſe of the tongue: or else, bycause the

latine Preterperfectense hath *Strinxī*, from whence it seemeth that *Strinxī* is deriuē: as of *Pinxi*: *Pusī*: of *Cinxī*, *Cusī*: of *Finxī*, *Fusī*: of *Planxi*, *Planſī*: and of *Extinxī*, *Eſtīnſī*,

To conclude, the Verbe *Ardo* hath *Arſō* in the Participle, and *Arſī* in the Preterperfectense. *Rido* hath *Riſō*, and *Riſī*. *Tōglio* *Tolto* and *Tolſī*. *Minōno* *Mōſſō*, and *Mōſſī*. *Offēndō* *Offēſſō*, and *Offēſī*. *Spargo* *Sparſō*, and *Sparſī*. *Metto*, *Mēſſō*, and *Miſī*. *Pongo* *Pōſtō*, and *Pōſī*. *Náſco* *Náto*, & *Nacqui*. *Nuóco* *No-
ciuto*, and *Nocqui*. *Sono*, *Súto*, and *Fui*. *Róm̄o* *Róttō*, and *Rúppi*. *Piono* *Pionúto*, and *Pionūi*. *Dixido* *Dixō* and *Dixī*. *Vccido* *Vccīſō*, and *Vccīſī*. *Spendo* *Spēſō*, and *Spēſī*.

Lastly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue their Preterperfectenses ending in single *I*, with the accent: as *Vdi*, *Senti*, of the Verbes *Oido* & *Sento*: Howbeit many times (as in prose) they haue a double *I*: as *Vdī*, *Sentī*. But *Dico* hath *Dīſſī*, *Offero*, *Of-
fērſī*, *Véngō*, *Vénnī*.

Of wordes, which commonly are
fixed vnto Verbes.

These they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi*: The which with what elegancy they cleave vnto Verbes, and what their significations are, shall clearly appeare by that, which shalbe said of the vſe of them.

First, they are commonly set before and after Verbes: as *Mi ama*, *amami*, *Ti ama*, *amati*, *Si ama*, *amīſī*, *Ci ama*, *amaci*, *Ne ama*, *amane*, *Vi ama*, *amāu*.

But

But this ought to be donne with iudgement: For it is not alwayes,nor in every place wel fitting. For this manner of speach shalbe lesse affected, *Che ti disse colui?* then *Che disse colui?* what hath he said vnto thee? Also we shall speake with lesse curiositie,to say, *Se tu mi ami non ti nuocerà*, then *Se amimi non noceràti*: If thou loue me it shall not hurte thee. But such a iudgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, since it ought to be compared with the often reading of Auctors, and vse of the tongue. And yct this is to be marked that so often as these wordes do follow the Verbe, they do depende on the accente, as if they were all one worde:as *Amamu*, *Amati*, *Amasi*, *Amaci*, *Amanc*, *Amunt*.

Further they doe double the consonant, when they are set after Verbes, hauing the accent in the last syllable:as *Amorrami*, *Amotti*, *Amoffi*, *Amocci*, *Amonne*, *Amènni*:of the Preterperfectēsc *Amò*, he hath loued. And so likewise *Ameramm*, *Ameratti*, *Amerassi*, *Ameracci*, *Ameranne*, *Amerànni*:of the Future tense *Amerà* he shall loue.

Besides, *Mi*, *Ti*, and *Si*, doe alwayes retaine the letter *I*, when they cleave to a Verbe hauing none other wordes set betweene them: as by the examples following may appeare. But if any other worde come betweene them, they then change *I*, into *E*, whereof this is an example: *Me non battesti tu*, thou hast not beaten me. The like doth happen in comparing of persons together where-

vpon we say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast known me and him. *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, and I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thou hast wounded me, and hast not touched him.

In like sorte they are vsed, when a Verbe of the Infinitiue mode doth followe them: For wee say, *Ragionasi, Me hauer preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue taken a wife. *correfama, Me essere inamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speaches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionasi, he io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che so sono inamorato*.

Lastely, they chaunge *I* into *E*, when the Aduerbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auaro come te*, I am not couetous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberal, as I am.

Touching their signification, and the vse of them: it shall be more plainly shewed by these types following.

Mi { *Me: mi batte*, or *Battèmme*, he hath beaten me.

{ *To me: mi diede*, and *Diedemmi*, he hath giuen me, or to me.

Ti { *Thee: Ti battè*, and *Battèti*: He hath beaten thee.

{ *To thee: Ti diede*, & *Diedeti*: He hath giuen thee, or to thee.

Si { Him selfe: *Si vccise*, and *Vccisosi*: He hath
kilde him selfe.

{ To him selfe: *Si diede*, and *Diedesi la morte*,
He hath giuen him selfe the death, or to
himselfe.

{ Vs: *Ci percosse*, & *Percosssi*, He hath strikē vs.

Ci { To vs: *Ci diede*, and *Diedeci*, He hath giuen
vs, or to vs.

{ Here or thether: *Ci fu, fucci*, He hath bene
here.

{ *Ci ando, andocci*, He hath gone thether.

Here is to be remembred, how that these afore-sayde wordes are many times vsed for ornament sake: as *Io mi credo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crede*, for *Egli credo*. And Boccace doth thus speake: *Natural cosa, è di ciascuno, che ci nace*, for *che nace*.

Ne { Vs: *Ne abbracciò, Abraccionne*: He hath im-brased vs.

{ To vs: *Ne diede, Dièdene*, He hath giuen to
vs.

{ You: *Vi percosse, Percossei*, He hath striken
you.

Vi { To you: *Vi diede, Dièdene*, He hath giuen to
you.

{ There or thether: *Vi fu, Fuumi*, He hath bene
there.

{ *Vi Ando, Andouui*: He hath gone thether.

These wordes following do linke together and are many wayes vttered in speach: & that with no meane elegancy. And therefore how that is to be done, may easly be perceaued by these types that followe.

Mi Ti { Me to thee: *Io miti raccomando*, and *Rac-
comandomiti*. I do recommend me vnto thee.

Mi Si { Thee to me: *Tu miti raccomadisti*, & *Rac-
comandasti miti*: thou hast recommended thee vnto me.

Mi Si { Me to him: *Egli mi siefesse*, & *Elesse misper
grandissima amico*, he hath chosen me vnto him for a most great friende.

Mi ci { Him to me: *Egli misi raccomando*, and *Raccomando misi*, he hath Recommended him vnto me.

Mi ci { Me there or thither: *Mi ci fermai*, and *fer-
mamici due giorni*. I haue staid there tow dayes: *Mi ci fe' andare*, *Fermamici andare*, he caused me to go thither.

Mi vi { To me here: *Mici diede*, *Diède mici moglie*, he gaue vnto me here a wyfe.

Mi vi { Me to you: *Io mui raccomando*, *Rac-
comandomini*. I recommend me vnto you.

Mi vi { You to me: *Voi mui raccomandate*, *Rac-
comandaste mini*, you haue you recommended vnto me.

Alii

Me there or thether: *Minu vesti, vesti mui,*
 he hath apparcled me there.

Mi vi *Minu meno, Meni mui:* he hath brought
 me thether.

To me there: *Minu comprò, Comprò mui,*
vn giardino: he hath there bought vnto
 me a garden.

Thee to vs: *Dio tici diéde, diéde tici per Padre*
 God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a Fa-
 ther.

Vs to thee: *Dio tici diede, diede tici per com-*
pagni: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for
 compaguiions.

Tici Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi, e id tici:* I
 haue seene thee here.

Io tici mendai, Menai tici. I haue brought thee
 thether.

To thee here: *Dio tici diéde, diéde tici mo glie*
 God hath here giuen to thee a wyfe.

Tisi Thee to him: *Dio tisi elessé, E lessotisi per figli-*
olo: God hath chosen thee to him for his
 childe.

Hym to thee: *Egli ti si raccomanda, Racco-*
munda tisi: He doth recommend him vnto
 thee.

Cisi Him to vs: *Egli ci si offersecisi:* He hath of-
 fered himselfe vnto vs.

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VS to him : *Ci si preſſe, Preſſecifi per compagni*:
 } He hath taken vs vnto him for compagnions.

Him here or hether : *Ci si uccife, Uccifecifi*:
 } He hath here slaine him ſelue.

Ciſi *Ciſi laſcio condūrre, Laſcioccifi condūrre* : He
 } hath ſuffered him ſelue to be brought he-
 ther.

Here to him : *Ci si diede, Diedecifi la morte*:
 } He hath giuen himſelfe here the death.

Him to you : *Vi ſi raccomanda, Raccoman-
 danifi*, He doth recommende him vnto
 you.

Vi ſi You to him : *Vi ſi eleſſe, Eleſſenifi Dio per fi-
 gliuoli*: God hath choſen you vnto him,
 for his children.

Him there or thether : *Vi ſi uccife, Uccifenifi*:
 } He hath there slaine him ſelue.

Vi ſi laſcio, Laſcioneſi condūrre, He hath ſuffered
 him ſelue to be brought thether.

There to him : *Vi ſi comprò, Comprouinifiva
 vigna* : He hath there bought to him ſelue
 a vine.

Vici You to vs , or vs to you : *Dio vici diede, Di-
 denici per compagni* : G O D hath giuen
 vs vnto you, or you to vs, for Compagni-
 ons.

You here : *Vici batteſono, Batteſonuci*, They
 } haue beaten you here.

You

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{ You hether : *Vici menarono, Menaronuici,*
 { they haue brought you hether.

{ To you here : *Vici compràste, Compràsteuici*
 { *vna casa: You haue bought vnto you here*
 { *ahouse.*

But when these wordes are ioyned with *Ne*,
 they do forgo *I*, and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,*
sene, cene, vene, or a vouell following *Men'*, *ten'*, *sen'*,
cen', *ven'* with an Apostrophe. Howbeit a consonant
 following, they may be vsed wholy, or abridged, but without the Apostrophe. Their significa-
 tion & vse, as hetherto we haue done, we will shew
 here following.

{ To me of him, her, them, or thereof: *Mene*
 { *parlasti, Parlástimene: thou hast spokē to*
 { *me, of him, her, them, or therof.*

Mene { Me hence, thence, *Mene scaccio, Scaccióm-*
 { *mene: He hath driuen me, hence, thence.*
 { I hence, thence: *Mene vò, Vommene, I go*
 { *hence, thence.*

{ To thee of him, her, them, or thereof: *Io tene*
 { *parlai, Parlaitene: I haue spoken to thee,*
 { *of him, her, them, or therof.*

Tene { Thee hēce, thence: *Tene scaccio, scacciottene:*
 { *He hath driuen thee hence.*

{ Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partisti, Par-*
 { *tistitene: thou hast departed hence, thence.*

OF VERBES.

To him selfe of him,her,them,or therof:
Sene promise, Promisese ne grancose, He
 hath promised to him self great things
 of him,her,them or therof.

Se Ne { He hence,thence: *Sene parti, Partissene*, He
 hath departed hence,thence.

To you of him,her,them or therof: *Ei vene*
parlo, Parlónuene: he hath spoken to you
 of him,her,them or therof.

You hence,thence: *Voi vene andàste, An-*
dàsteuene: you haue gonnew you hence,
 thence.

To vs of him,her,them or therof: *Ei cene*
parlo, Parlóecene: He hath spoken to vs
 of him, her,them,or therof.

Ce Ne { We hence,thence: *Noi cene partimmo, Par-*
timmocene: we haue departed vs, hence,
 thence.

These wordes are also ioyned with Articles, as
 hereafter may appeare: where their vse and signifi-
 cation is easie to be knowne.

Gli Mi, or Me Gli.

Them to me: *Gli mi, or me gli* raccomando: and *Rac-*
comando gli mi, or Raccomàdòmmegli. He hath re-
 commended them vnto me.

Me to him: *Gli mi, or me gli* raccomandà: and *Racco-*
mandàugli mi, or Raccomandàmegli: I haue me
 recommended vnto him.

Gli Ti

Gli Ti or Te gli.

Them to thee: *Gli ti*, or *Te gli raccomandai*, & *Raccomandaigli*, or *Raccomandai te gli*: I haue recommended them vnto thee.

Thee to him: *Gli ti*, or *Te gli raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandastegli*, or *Raccomandasti te gli*: thou hast recommended thee vnto him.

Gli se, or Se gli.

Them to him: *Gli si*, or *Se gli fece*, and *Feceglisi*, or *Fece segli amici*: he made them friendes vnto him or his friendes.

Him to him: *Gli si*, or *Segli raccomando*, and *Raccomandogli*, or *Raccomando segli*: He hath him recommended vnto him.

Gli vi, or Vegli.

Them to you: *Gli vi*, or *Vegli raccomandai*, & *Raccomandaigli*, or *Raccomandai in egli*: I haue them recommended vnto you.

You to him: *Gli vi*, or *Vegli raccomandasti*, and *Raccomandastegli*, or *Raccomandasti in egli*: you haue you recommended vnto him.

Them there or thether: *Gli vi*, or *Vegli vidi*, and *Vidigli*, or *Vidi in egli*: I haue scene them there.

Gli vi, or *Vegli condusi*, and *Condusfigli*, or *Condusfinegli*: I haue brought them thether.

Him there: *Gli vi*, or *Vegli dieai*, & *Diegli*, or *Die-dinegli il vinere*, I haue geuen him there a living.

OF VERBES.

Gli ci, or Ce gli.

Them to vs: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandasti, & Raccomandasti gli, or Raccomandasticegli*: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to him: *Gli ci, or Ce gli raccomandammo & Raccomandammo gli*: or *Raccomandammocegli*: we haue vs commended vnto him.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci, or Ce gli vidi, and vidi-gli, or vidicegli*: I haue scene them here.

Againe *Gli ci, or Ce gli condusssi, and Condussigli* or *Condusificegli*: I haue brought them hether.

To him, here: *Gli ci, or Ce gli diedi, and Diedegli* or *Diedecegli moglie*: I haue here giuen to him a wyfe.

Lo mi, or Me lo.

Him to me, *Lo mi, or Me lo raccomando, and Raccandom mi, or Raccomandommelo*: He hath him recommended vnto me.

Lo ti, or Te lo.

Him to thee: *Lo lo ti, or Te lo raccomando, & Raccandom loti, or Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende him vnto thee.

Lo si, or Se lo.

Him to him: *Lo si, or Se lo elesse: Eleffelosi, or Eleffelos per compagno*: He hath chosen him vnto him for a compagno.

Lo, vi

Lo vi, or Velo.

Him to you: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo r accomandai*: and *Racco mandailoui*, or *Raccomandaiuelo*, I haue recommended him vnto you.

Him there: *Lo vi*, or *Ve lo vidi*; and *vidiloui*, or *vidi uelo*: I haue seene him there.

Him thether: *Lo vi*, *Ve lo menai*, *Lenailoui*, or *Menaiuelo*: I haue brought him thether.

Lo ci, or Celo.

Him to vs: *Lo ci*, or *Cel o r accomando*, & *Raccomandoloci*, or *Raccomandoccelo*: He hath recommended him vnto vs.

Him here: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo nidi*, and *vidiloci*, or *vidice lo*: I haue seene him here.

Him hether: *Lo ci*, or *Ce lo menai*, and *Menailoci*, or *Menaicelo*: I haue brought him hether.

Lo ne, or Ne lo.

Him from vs: *Lo ne*, or *Ne lo tolse*, and *Tol selone*, or *Tol senelo*: He hath taken him from vs.

Him hence, thence here away: *Lo ne*, *Ne lo meno*, & *Menollone*, or *T enonnelo*: He hath brought him hence, thence, or here away.

Lami, or Mela.

Her to me: *Lami*, or *Me la r accomandasti*: & *Rac comandastilami*, or *Raccomandastimela*: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

OF VERBES.

Lati, or Tela.

Her to thee: *Lati*, or *Tela*, raccomandai, and *Rac-*
comandàlati, or *Raccomandàtelat*: I haue recom-
 mended her vnto thee.

Lasi, or Selas.

Her to him: *Lasi*, or *Sela prèse*, and *Prèselasi*, or
Prèsesela per moglie: He hath taken her vnto
 him for his wyfe.

Laci, or Cela.

Her to vs: *Laci*, or *Cela raccomando*, and *Rac-*
mandòllaci, or *Raccomandòccel*: He hath recom-
 mended her vnto vs.

Her here: *Laci*, or *Cela vidi*, and *Vidilaci*, or *Vide-*
la: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *la ci*, or *Cela menai*, and *Menailaci*, or
Menaciela: I haue brought her hether.

Lavi, or Vela.

Her to you: *Lavi*, or *Vela raccomando*, and *Rac-*
mandolam, or *Raccomandouela*: I do recomand
 her vnto you.

Her there: *la vi*, or *Ve la vidi*: and *Vidilani*, or *vi-*
uela: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *la vi*, or *Ve la menai*: and *Menailam*, or
Menaciela: I haue brought her thether.

Neli,

Ne la, or Lane.

Her to vs: *Lane*, or *Ne la raccomando*, and *Raccomandollane*, or *Raccomandonnela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs,

Her hence, thence, here awaie: *Lane*, or *Ne lame-nò*, & *Menollane*, or *Menomela*: he hath brought her hence, thence, hereaway.

Le Mi, or Me le.

Them to me: *Le mi*, or *Me le raccomando*, & *Raccomandollemi*, *Raccomandommele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

Le ti, or Te le.

Them to thee: *Le ti*, or *Te le raccomando*: & *Raccomandolleti*, or *Raccomandottete*: He hath recommended them vnto thee.

Le si, or Se le.

Them to him: *Le si*, or *Se le prèse*, and *Prèselesi*, or *Prèsele per compagnie*: He hath taken them vnto him for compagnions.

Le ne, or Ne le.

Them to vs: *Le ne*, or *Ne le raccomando*: and *Raccomandonnene*, or *Raccomandollene*: he hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hēce, thēce, hereaway: *Le ne*, or *Ne le menò*. &

I iii]

Menollene, or Menonnele: He hath brought them hence, thence, hereaway.

Le Ci, or Ce le.

Them to vs: *Le ci, or Ce le raccomando: and Raccemandollec*i*, or Raccomandoccele: He hath recommended them vnto vs.*

Them here: *Le ci, or Ce le vidi: and vidileci, or videlic*e*: I haue seene them here.*

Them hether: *Le ci, or Ce le menai, and Menaileci, or Menaicele: I haue brought them hether.*

To her here: *Le ci, or Ce le diedi: and Dièdeleci, or Dièdecele marito: I haue here geuen to her a husbande.*

Le vi, or Ve le.

Them to you: *Le vi, or Ve le raccomando: and Raccemandole*ui*: or Raccomandouele: I recommende them vnto you.*

Them here: *Le vi, or Ve le vidi, and vidile*ui*, or videlic*e*: I haue seene them here.*

Them thether: *Le vi, or Ve le menai, and Menaile*ui*, Menauele: I haue brought them thether.*

To her there: *Le vi, or Ve le diedi, and Dièdile*ui*, or Dièdinele marito: I haue there geuen vnto her a husbande.*

Hetherto touching these: in the handling whereof: if we haue bene somewhat more longe, then

then to some maye seeme needfull: yet the knowledge thereof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tongue: then at the first sight they woulde thinke for . And so I doubt not but you will esteeme of them , though you haue but meane skill in the tongue.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latine verbes Impersonalles , do want both numbers , and persons sauing the Singular nomber and thirde person : & also , there is neuer geuen them Cases of Noumes , which either silently , or expressly are alwayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles , certaine are so called of themselues , and are of the actiue signification : as *Piöne*, it raineth : *Tuona* , it thundreth : *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampeggia*,it glitterith: *Verna*,it waxeth winter . Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes , as though they were personals , that is with a nominatiue case adioyned.

There are also certaine , which are deriuued from other Verbes , and are of the passiue signification , hauing *Si*, either before or after them : as *Si Ama*, *Amasi* , it is loued : *Si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is reade . *Si Corre*, *Corresi*, it is runne. *Si sta*, *stassi*,it standeth , *Si va*, *vassi*, it is gone: and not a few such like.

Th'Italian speach hath certaine wordes, which
seeme to be like vnto the Latin Participles: as *A-
mante, Leggente, Tenente, vbidiente*: Also, *Amato,
Letto, Tenuto, vbidito*: Further, *Reuerendo, Tre-
mendo, Offeruando, Orréndo*, and certaine other like.
But I do scarsly beleue, that they may of right be
called Participles, since with Verbes they haue no
thing in common (that is of those thinges whiche
the Latin Participles do borow from Verbes) and
as plainlye Noumes are wonte to be vsed.

For th'Italian tongue doth altogether refuse
these formes of speache: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*,
for *Io amo colui, che ami, &c.*: Neither yet do wee
say, *Io ho promesso vn dono al legente Cicerone*, for
Io ho promesso, &c. à colui, che legge, &c. But it is not
unknowne to me, how *Boccace* doth many times
use the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth
doubt, which doth sometymes read his writinges,
but that is done very seldoime. Whereupon when
we say, *Io fino, or sono, or sarò dolente*: *Agayne, Il
giorno seguente: la veguente, or venente notte*: that
is, I haue bene, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the day
following: the night comming: euery body seeth
all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles:
Neither according to those formes, may the same
be drawne from all Italian Verbes, but from the
Latin Verbes it may be done.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italia
speach

speache the Participle in *RVS*: for wee doe not say for *Amaturus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Lettaro*, and such like: But *Do vendo io, tu, colui, noi, voi*, *coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: *I, thou, he, we, you, they* being about to loue: or hauing to loue hereafter: The whiche gerundes are in use with the Italians. Also we do expresse *Lecturus*, in this forte, *Io, il quale Leggero, Tu, il quale Leggerai, Colui il quale Leggerà, Noi i quali Leggeremo, Voi i quali Leggerete, Coloro i quali Leggeranno*.

The Italian speache doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiue signification: as from *Amatus* it reteineth *Amato*, from *Lectus*, *Letto*, and so of others. But *Amato*, will not signify the Preterperfectense, without you adde *stato*: as *Io sono stato amato, Tu sei stato amato, &c.* Bycause if I shall say, *Io sono amato: Tu sei amato*, there is none but feeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit wee say, *Postomi*, or *Messomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: which is as much as if thou *fa dest Hauen-domi* (the whiche gerunde is of the Present tense) *Posto*, or *Messo l'arme, &c.* But no bodie speaketh rightly *Gli amati dame, s'indotti*, or *Io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but we are to say *Quelli, che io amo, son dotti*, and *Io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Touching the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although we haue these wordes *Ruerendo*, *Onorando*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future: For *Ruerendo* is not he saide to be and *Oferuando*, whome we ought sometimes to reuerence and to waite vpon, but whome we doe nowe reuerence and wayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (which is of the singular nomber, and of either gender) hath in the plurall nomber *Amanti*, *Amato*, *Amati*, *Amata*, *Amate*, *Onorando*, *Onorandi*, *Onoranda*, *Onorande*.

By these thinges that we haue geuen out hereof before, when wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seene which are Gerundes with the Italians, and what their vse is: we saye, *Leggendo diuènto dotti*: by reading I become learned beholde a Gerunde of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo lettò ho imparato*, hauing reade, I haue learned: beholde a gerunde of the Preterperfectense. Further, *Donéndo leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Essendo per leggere*, *apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples touching the Verbe passiue, since it seemeth of no necessitie (after these, that are disperpledlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I will remember, that the Italian tongue hath this more thē the latine,

latine, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th' other doth. To conclude, it is also to be observed, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tēse, are expressed by the latine Particles of the same tense, as well of the actiue, as passiue signification.

Of Aduerbes.

Whose significations I will only shew here:
for the rest they are either the same or
little differing from the latine.

Of place	<i>Qui,</i>	<i>Here, or hether.</i>
	<i>Qua,</i>	
	<i>Ci,</i>	<i>Here away.</i>
	<i>Per qui,</i>	
	<i>Per qua,</i>	<i>Hence.</i>
	<i>Di qui,</i>	
	<i>Di qua,</i>	<i>Downe here or hether.</i>
	<i>Qua ḡu, vp</i>	
	<i>Qua su,</i>	<i>here & ther, hēce & thēce</i>
	<i>Di qua é di la,</i>	
	<i>Vt</i>	<i>There, or thether.</i>
	<i>Iui,</i>	
	<i>Quini,</i>	<i>La, there, or thether.</i>
	<i>La,</i>	
	<i>Di la,</i>	<i>thence.</i>
	<i>Per la,</i>	
	<i>La su, vp</i>	<i>there away.</i>
	<i>La ḡu,</i>	
	<i>La su,</i>	<i>downe there, or thether.</i>
	<i>La ḡu,</i>	

{ *La equi*, there and here.

Cola, thether.

Per colu, that way, or there about.

Li, in verse, there or thether.

Di li, thence.

Per li, that waye.

Li su, vp there, or thether.

Ligui, downe there, or thether.

Costa, } There where thou art, in that

Costi, } place. Thether.

Costi gni, downe thether.

Costi su, vp thether.

Costa su, vp there, or thether.

Costa gni, downe there, or thether.

Per Costa, that waye.

Di costc, thence.

Oue,

Done, } where, whether.

O, poeticall,

Onde, } from whence.

Donde,

Altrone, else where, otherwhere.

Altronde, from some other place.

La one,

La done, } There where, whereas.

La onde,

whereupon.

Quinci,

from hence.

Di quinci,

Inda,

from thence.

Quindat,

Di quindt,

Of place

<i>Di quindi,</i>	from thence.
<i>Di quini,</i>	
<i>Costinci,</i>	from thence, where thou art.
<i>Dattorno,</i>	
<i>Dintorno,</i>	Aboute.
<i>In giro,</i>	
<i>Cuunque,</i>	
<i>Douunque,</i>	wheresoeuer.
<i>Oueche,</i>	
<i>Quantunque,</i>	Although.
<i>Quantunque volte,</i>	as often times.
<i>Dentro,</i>	
<i>Entro,</i>	with in.
<i>Fuori,</i>	
<i>Difuori,</i>	without.
<i>Fuora,</i>	
<i>Fuore,</i>	
<i>Su, vp, or vpon.</i>	
<i>Suso, vpwarde.</i>	
<i>Giu, downe.</i>	
<i>Giuso, downewardes.</i>	
<i>Da lungi,</i>	in verse
<i>Da lunge,</i>	
<i>Di lungi,</i>	in prose
<i>Di luntano,</i>	
<i>Sopra</i>	Aboue.
<i>Disopra,</i>	
<i>Sotto,</i>	Vnder.
<i>Disotto,</i>	

OF ADVERBES.

<i>Oggi</i> ,	To daye.
<i>Oggidi</i> ,	Now adayes.
<i>Hoggimai</i> ,	
<i>Hor amai</i> ,	
<i>Hor mai</i> ,	Already, or more the time.
<i>Ho mai</i> ,	
<i>Ora</i> , or <i>Hora</i> ,	
<i>Te ste</i> ,	Now.
<i>Adesso</i> ,	
<i>Di presente</i> ,	presently: now.
<i>Ieri</i> , or <i>Hieri</i> ,	yester daye.
<i>Di meriggio</i> ,	noonetyde, middaye.
<i>Stamane</i> ,	this morning.
<i>Di mattina</i> ,	in the morning.
<i>Sta sera</i> ,	this euening.
<i>Di notte</i> ,	by night.
<i>Digiorno</i> ,	by daye.
<i>Do mani</i> ,	to morrowe.
<i>Do mattina</i> ,	to morrowe morning.
<i>Or' ora</i> ,	
<i>Adhora ad horo</i> ,	By & by, cuen now.
<i>Pur ora</i> ,	
<i>Poco fa</i> ,	A while, sithence, of late.
<i>Dianzi</i> ,	
<i>Ogni hora</i> ,	always.
<i>Innanzi</i> ,	before.
<i>Addietro</i> ,	
<i>Dietro</i> ,	Behinde.
<i>Perlo addietro</i> ,	heretofore in time past
<i>Perlo passato</i> ,	

Per-

OF ADVERBES.

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Perloinnanzi, here after.*Perloauenire*, hereafter, for the tyme tocō*Per tempo*, in tyme.*Il séguente giorno*, the day following.*Da indi in qua*, } *Hetherunto.**Fin qui*,*Da indi innazi*, } *From thence forward.**Indi*,*Guari*, long tyme.*Di gran pezzo*, } *A good while since.**Gran tempofa*, }*Colá*, about: as *Colá dall' state*, about sommer.Of tyme *Colà doppo il vespero*, about after the evening.*Presto*, } *Quickly.**Tosto*, }*Ratto*, } *Swiftly.**Velocemente*, }*Di fatto*, out of hand.*Repente*,*Direpente*,*Subbito*,*Disubbito*,*Incontinente*,*Immantinete*,*Spesso*, } *Often tymes.**Souente*, }*Tardo*: *Tardi*, To late.*Rado*: *Dirado*, Seldom.

K

OF ADVERBES.

Of time	<i>Mai,</i>	{	<i>Euer:now euer.</i>
	<i>Gia mai,</i>		
	<i>Non mai,</i>		<i>Neuer.</i>
	<i>Alhora,</i>		<i>then.</i>
	<i>Quando</i>		{ when.
	<i>Quando mai,</i>		
	<i>Mentre,</i>		
	<i>Vnque,</i>		
	<i>Vnqua,</i>		
	<i>Alcuna volta,</i>		{ Sometimes.
	<i>Alcuna fiata,</i>		
	<i>Qualche volta,</i>		
	<i>Qualche fiata,</i>		
	<i>Tal volta,</i>		
	<i>Talora,talhora,</i>		
	<i>Qualora,</i> at what time:as often as.		
	<i>Quando che sia,</i> when soeuer it be.		
	<i>All: volte,</i> At times.		
	<i>Il più delle volte,</i> for the most parte.		
	<i>Gia,</i> Now,already.		
	<i>Sempre,</i> Always.		
	<i>Sempre may,</i>		
	<i>Di continuo,</i>	Continually:euermore.	

Of qual- tie.	<i>Bene,</i> well.	{	
	<i>Male,</i> euill.		
	<i>Ottimamente,</i> most well.		
	<i>Pessimamente,</i> most euill.		
	<i>Fidamente,</i> faithfully.		
	<i>Ornatamente,</i> trimely,deckedly.		

Volun-

of qualitie	<i>Voluntiermente,</i>	{ willingly.
	<i>Volontieri,</i>	
	<i>Dibuona voglia,</i>	
	<i>Di cuore,</i>	
	<i>Di buon cuore,</i>	
	<i>Savamente,</i> wisely.	
	<i>Dottamente,</i> Learnedly.	
	<i>Veramente,</i> Truly.	
	<i>Falsamente,</i> Falsely.	
	<i>Molto,</i> Much.	
of quātity	<i>Ti apui,</i> Much more.	
	<i>Affai,</i> Enough, well.	
	<i>Poco,</i> A little.	
	<i>Souente,</i>	{ Often.
	<i>Spesso,</i>	
	<i>Rādo,</i>	{ Seldom.
	<i>Di rādo,</i>	
	<i>Tāto,</i>	{ So much.
	<i>Cotāto.</i>	
	<i>Quanto,</i> as much: how much.	
Of denial	<i>Non,</i> No, Not, no.	
	<i>Non già,</i> Not now.	
	<i>Non mica,</i> Not a crome.	
	<i>Nc,</i> Neither.	
	<i>Signor nò,</i> Sir no.	
	<i>Messer nò,</i> Maister no.	
	<i>Madonnano,</i> Mistres no, &c.	
	<i>Nulla,</i>	{ Nothing.
	<i>Niente,</i>	
	<i>Appunto,</i> Fully. As <i>Appunto il pòpoli non ha altro pensiero.</i>	K ij

OF ADVERBES.

Of Affir- ming	<i>Si, yea, I:as Miseris, Madonnas,</i>	
	<i>Certo,</i>	
	<i>Percerto,</i>	
	<i>Certamente,</i>	For certaine, Assuredly
	<i>Dicerto,</i>	
	<i>Veramente,</i>	
	<i>Inuero,</i>	
	<i>Di verò,</i>	Truly.
	<i>In verita,</i>	
	<i>Piu, more.</i>	
Of In- creasing.	<i>Molto,</i>	Much.
	<i>Assai,</i>	
	<i>Abbastanza,</i>	enough.
	<i>Troppò, to much.</i>	
	<i>Disouerchio,</i>	superfluous.
	<i>Del tutto,</i>	Wholy: altogether,
	<i>Affatto,</i>	utterly.
	<i>Maggiormente,</i>	more, rather.
	<i>Massimamente,</i>	chiefly especially.
	<i>Potissimamente,</i>	chiefly.
Of Dimi- nishing.	<i>Dottissimamente,</i>	most learnedly.
	<i>Benissimo,</i>	most well.
	<i>Meno, lesse.</i>	
	<i>Poco meno,</i>	a little lesse.
	<i>Apoco, a poco,</i>	by little and little.
	<i>Pian piano,</i>	faire and softly.
	<i>Alquanto,</i>	somewhat.
	<i>Poco,</i>	a little.
	<i>Pochetto,</i>	very little.
	<i>Pie innanzi pie,</i>	foote before foote or stal-
		kingly.
		Altri-

Altrimente, Otherwise.

Senza, without.

Of discre- Seperatamente, feuerally.

tion Pūtalmēte, pointemeale or by pointes.

Secretamente, secretly.

Apertamente, openly.

Of corre- Appena, Skarsē.

ting. Quasi, Almost: as though.

Per Dio, By God.

Of swea- Alla fede, a se, in faith.

ring Per l'anima mia, by my soule.

A fede dio, by the faith of god.

O se, O si, O if.

Ofwi- O Dio, voglia, God graunte.

shing O Dio volesse, I wolde to god.

O che, O that.

Guarda, Take hede

Offorbid- Guardati,

ding Deh non, fy no.

Vedi, see.

Fa, Doe.

Su, vp.

Of incou- Or su, now goto.

raging Coraggio, courage.

Spediscila, dispatch it.

Formiscila, furnishe it.

Or oltre: an further.

OF ADVERBES.

Of Af-
sembling.

<i>Insieme,</i>	{	Together.
<i>Insiememente,</i>		
<i>Parimente,</i>	{	Inlike sorte.
<i>Similmente,</i>		
<i>Di pari,</i>	{	
<i>Appari,</i>		By couples.
<i>Al pari,</i>	{	
<i>A chiera,</i> by troupes or companies.		
<i>Più, more.</i>	{	<i>Meno, less.</i>
<i>Via più, via</i>		<i>Molto più, much more.</i>

Of com-
paring.

<i>Via meno,</i>	{	
<i>Molto meno,</i>		Much less.
<i>Affai meno,</i>	{	
<i>Poco più, a little more.</i>		
<i>Poco meno, a little less.</i>	{	
<i>Megliore,</i>		Better.
<i>Meglio,</i>	{	
<i>Peggior, peggior,</i>		Worse.
<i>Tanto,</i>	{	
<i>Cotanto,</i>		As much.
<i>Altrettanto,</i>	{	
<i>Due cotanti,</i>		As much more.
<i>Il Doppio,</i>	{	
<i>Trecotanti,</i> three folde.		
<i>Più del mondo,</i> the most in the worlde.	{	
<i>A Rispetto,</i>		
<i>Ampetto,</i>	{	In respect,
<i>Allato,</i>		in comparison.
<i>Accanto,</i>		
<i>A comparatione,</i>		<i>Sauissi</i>

Of the greatest cōparison. *Sauissimamente*, most wysely.
Verissimamente, most truly.
Gratiosissimamente, most gratiouſly.
Rigorofissimamente, most rigorously.

Of excepting. *Saluo*, *Eccetto*, Sauing, except.
Fuorches
Insuori,
Senon, If not, sauing, but.

Of similitude. *Come*, As.
Sicome, so as.
Cos, so, or thus.
Aguisa, in such wise.
Quasi, as though.
In modo, *In maniera*, In such manner or wise.
In guisa,

Of doubting. *Forse*, Perhaps.
Perauentura, peraduenture.
Per caso, In case: perchaunce, or it
Accaso, may happen.
Asorte, *Per sorte*, In forte.

Of shewing. *Ecco*, beholde.
Eccolo, behold him or it.
Eccola, behold her, or it:
And so forth, *Altresi*, *et cetera*.

Of cho yse } *Meglio, Better.*
 Of cho yse } *Più tosto, rather.*
 { *Anzi, But, rather.*

of gestures } *Tentone, Gropingly,*
 of the bo- } *Boccone, grueling.*
 die. } *Carpone,* } *Creping on all fower.*
 { *Brancolone,*
 { *Ginocchione, on the knees.*

Of calling } *O, o Li, e Oh*

Of order } *Inanzi, Avanti, Dauanti, Before.*
 } *Dietro, behinde.*
 } *Poi, poscia, dipoi, dopoi, dopo doppo, after.*
 } *Fratanto, trattanto, intanto, in the meane*
 } *while.*
 } *Oltre à ciò, besides that.*
 } *Subito, subito, on a suddaine, quickly.*
 } *Oltre a questo: besides this.*
 } *Alla fine, in th' ende at last.*
 } *Però, perciò, vertanto, therfore.*
 } *Onde, La onde, whervpon.*
 } *Prim.i,* } *Primamente,* } *First, first of all.*
 } *Primieramente,*
 } *Secondo,* } *Seconde, or secon-*
 } *Secondariamente,* } *daryly.*

Se para-

Of deuizing { *Sep. a. mente*, Seuerally.
Partitamente, particularly.
Auicenda,
Vi cende uolmente, { By tormes.
Agura, for the maystry.

Of proce- { *Via*, On away.
Hor si so, now vp.
Hor o lire, { Now forth.
Hor o ltra,

Of good, or { *Benaggia*, well be it.
Milaggia, euil mought it fare.

Of asking { *Onde auéne*? How doth it happen?
Onde e, from whence is it?
Perche, whersore?
Per qual cagione? by what occasion?
A che modo? how? or in what sorte?
A che guisa? how or in what wise?
Oue? where?
Quando? when?

Of vnion { *Insieme*, Togeather.
Insiem.mente, { Togeather like.
Unitamente,
Giuntamente, Joynly.
Parmente, in like sorte: also.

Of decla- { *Cio è*, That is.
Verbi gratia, as for example.

Of sorrowe
 { {
 Ha
 Ohi,
 Ohime,
 Oime,
 Hes, }
 } Helas.

Of abhorring { Oibò.

Of a Coniuunction.

Of coup-
 ling. { {
 Et, (a voyeull following)
 E, (a consonant following)
 Ancho, Anche, Anchora,
 Etiando, }
 } And.
 } Also.

Of conti-
 nuing the
 sence. { {
 In modo che, In such sorte as.
 In guisa che, In such wise as.
 Di maniera che, In such manner as.
 Per sifattaniera che, In such man-
 si fatta meme che, ner of sorte as.
 La cnde, wherevpon.
 Se, if.
 Perche, wherefore: because.
 Poi che, Since that.
 Che, for, that, as.
 Peroche,
 Percioche, } For because: because
 Imperoche, } that: therefore.
 Imprecioche,
 Come, as. }

O, or

Of distinction.	O, or, other.
	O vero, or else.
	O pure, or yet.
	Alia, but.
of contradiction.	Ne, neither
	Non diranno,
	Nientedimeno,
	Non dimunco,
of contradiction.	Non credimmo,
	Tuttavia,
	Tuttavolta,
	Benche, although.
Of withdrawing.	Comeche, albeit.
	Anchorche,
	Anchorache,
	Avengache,
of yielding a cause.	Quantunque,
	Etiandioche,
	Contutto che,
	Almeno,
of yielding a cause.	At the least.
	Almanco,
	Pur che so that: as Purche non vegga,
	so that I may not see.
of yielding a cause.	Tanto, so much.
	Solo, only.
	Percioche, Because that.
	Accioche, to thende that.
of yielding a cause.	Conciofia, for asinuch.
	Conciofia cosa,
	Conciofia cosa che,
of yielding a cause.	For asinuch as.

OF A PREPOSITION.

Of cōclu-
ding

<i>Dunque,</i>	{ Then.
<i>Adunque,</i>	
<i>In summa,</i>	in summe: to conclude.
<i>Però,</i> (poeticall)	
<i>Percio,</i>	{ Therfore.
<i>Impero,</i>	
<i>La onde,</i>	wherupon.
<i>Il perche,</i>	The cause why.
<i>Altrimenti,</i>	{ Otherwaies.
<i>Altrimenti,</i>	

Of doubt. { *Of*, other yea.
 O Nō or no.

Used for { *Ora*, now.
ornamēts { *Pure*, yet.
sake { *Ben*, well. &c.

Of a Preposition.

In, as In cielo, & in terra,
Ne, as Nel cielo, & nella terra, } In, &c.

A { To.
Ad {

Di, { Of.
De, {

Da, from, or of
Per, for, by, or thorough.
Con, with.
Senza, without: as *senza lui*.

Ver, { Towardes: as *Ver te, Verso, and in verso* is
Verso, { *cielo: or del cielo.*

In verso, { *cielo: or del cielo.*

Dóppo, after: as Doppo lui.

Intra, { Within: as Infrate.

Infra, { Within: as Infrate.

Tra, { A nongest: as Tra gli amici.

Fra,

Sopra, vpon: as Sopra il monte: or del monte.

Disopra, aboue.

Sotto,

Disotto, { Vnder: as Sotto il monte, or del monte.

Contra,

Contro, { Against: as Contra i tuoi: and de i tuoi.

Incontro,

Allincontro: ouer against: as Allincontro del muro.

Oltre, Beyonde: as Oltre il mare, Also Besides: as Oltre cio, and oltre il Prencipe.

Dietro, Behinde: as Dietro il monte.

Accanto,

Allato, { Neare: as Accanto, or allato alla Città.

Appetto, Neare.

Appresso, At, or with: as Appresso di me. Also after: as Appresso à te, or di te.

Appetto, in comparison: as Appetto a lui.

Rimpetto { Ouer against: as Rimpetto, or Dirimpetto.

Dirimpetto, { petto al monte.

Fin,

Sino, { Vntil.

Infino {

Sino, } *Vnto:as Insino al cielo.*
Insino, }
Dinascosto, pryuely:vnwares:as Dinascosto al padre.
Auanti, }
Dimanzi, } *Before:as, Dimanzi al Giudice.*
Imanzi, }
Dietro, behinde:as, Dietro acui,
Intorno, }
Attorno, } *Aboute:as, Intorno acui.*
Circa, }
Fuori, without:as, Fuori della Citta.
Dentre, within:as, Dentro della Citta.
Su, vpon:as, Su del colle.
Giù, vnder:as, Giù del monte.
Di la, on th' other side:as, Di la, del Castello.
Di qua, on this side:as, Di qua del Castello.
Lungi, }
Lunge, } *Farre of.*

To conclude there are certaine Prepositions that are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di in Diffido*, I mistrust. *Dis, in Disiongo*, I do vnoyn. *Ra, in Racoglio*, I doe gather. *Ri, in Ripiglio*, I doe take againe. *Es, in Esalto*, I doe exalte. *Inter, in Interrompo*, I doe interrupte. *Tra, in Trametto*, I doe put betweene. *Tras, in Trasporto*, I doe transporte, *Fra, in Frastaglio*, I do hacke or chope, a ridiculous verbe: wherof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe. *Frastagliatamente*, hackinglye, or chopelogikelike: as, *tu parli frastagliatamente*.

Of an

Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: *Oh.*

Of laughing: *Ah, Ah.*

Of wondring, *O, vvh, vh.*

Of sorrowe: *Aih, Ah, Oyme.*

Of Desire: *Deh.*

Of Dreade: *Baco Baco: Oh Oh Dio.*

FINIS.



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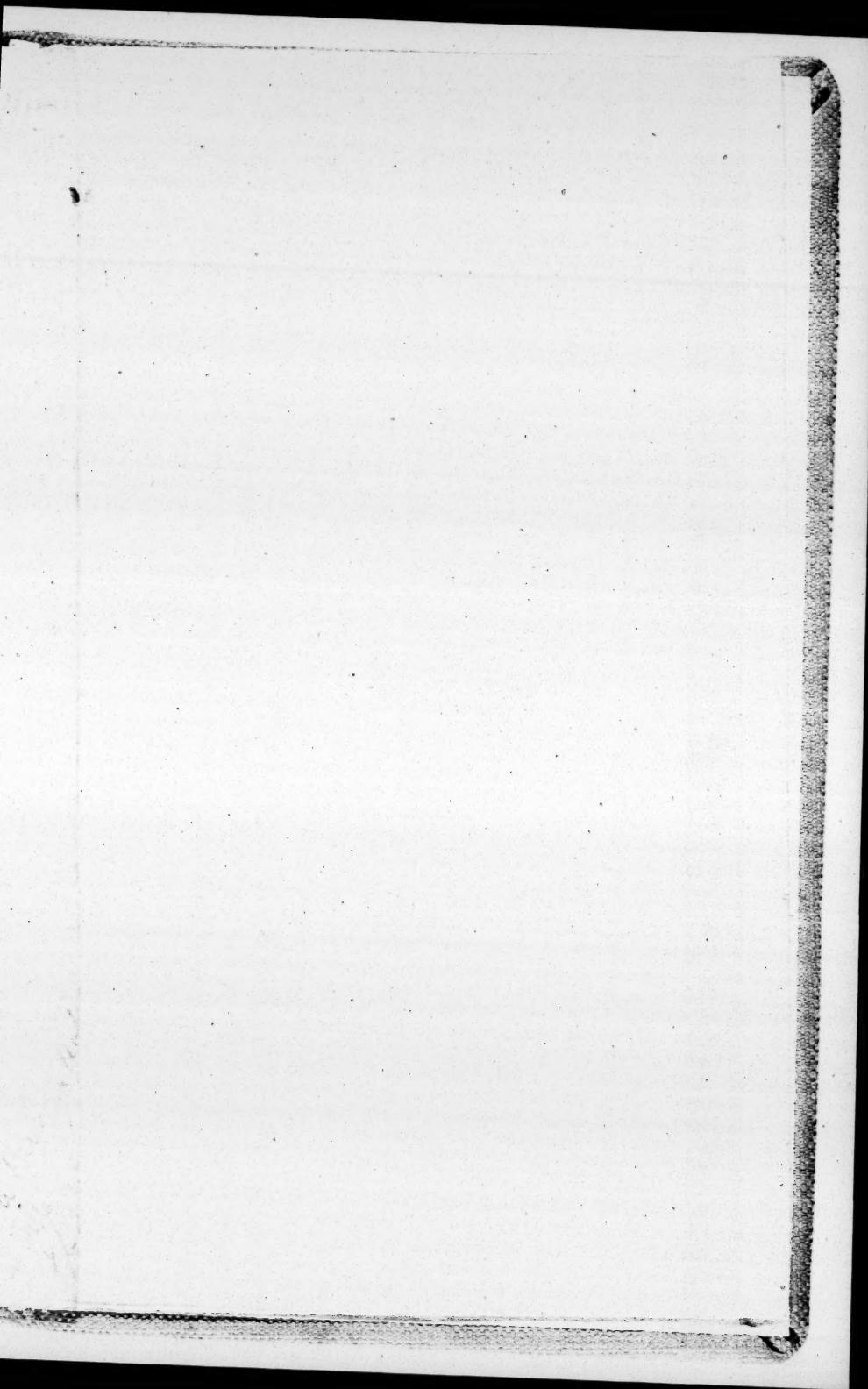
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